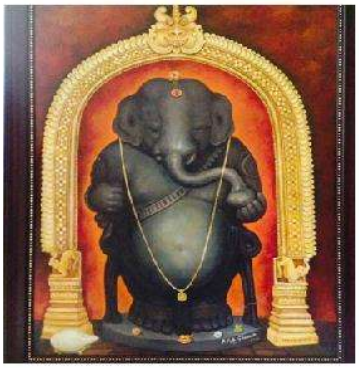
Dr. M. Thirumaleshwar

Famous Ganesha Temples of Coastal Karnataka



Dr. M. Thirumaleshwar

Famous Ganesha Temples

of

Coastal Karnataka

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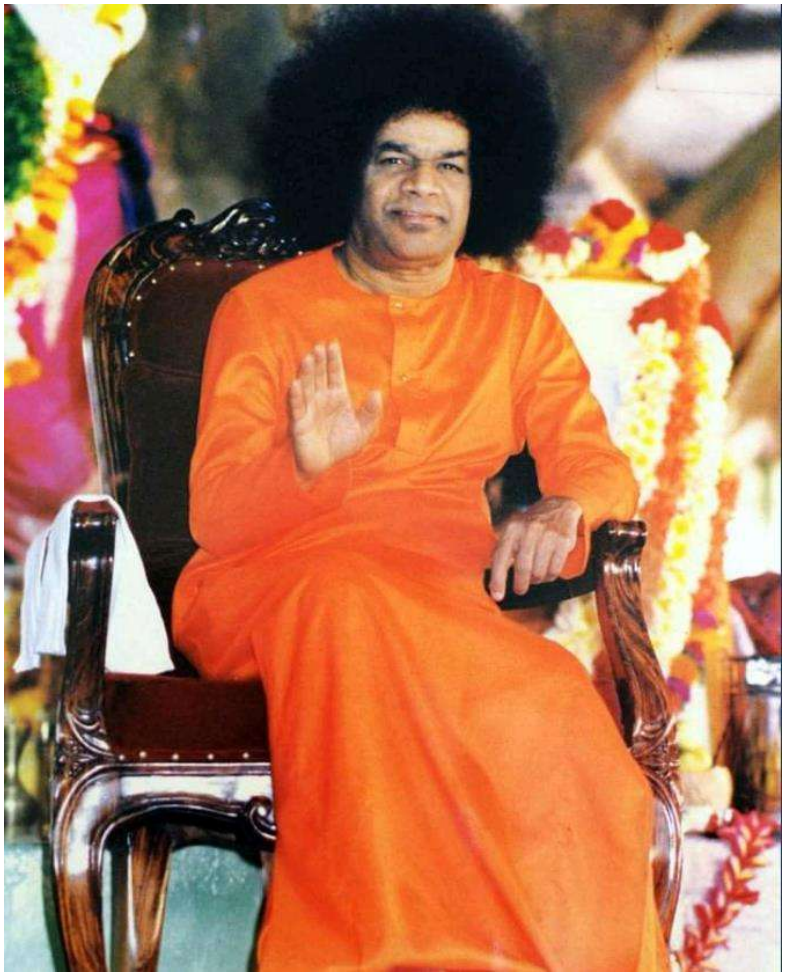
Dedication

This work is lovingly dedicated at the lotus feet of:

Bhagavan Sri Sathya Sai Baba



There is only ONE caste -The Caste of Humanity

There is only ONE religion –The Religion of Love

There is only ONE language –The Language of the Heart

There is only ONE God –He is Omnipresent

……Bhagavan Sri Sathya Sai Baba

PREFACE

Humble prostrations at the lotus feet of Lord Mahaganapathi

There are Six popular Temples on the coastal Karnataka. It is considered auspicious to visit all these temples on a single day. If one does this tour along with his family, it is believed that he will receive special blessings of Lord Ganesha.

The stretch of 300 km has Six Ganesha temples along the coastline. They are –

- Madhur Mahaganapathi temple (Kasargod),
- Sharavu Mahaganapathi Temple (Manglore),
- Ane Gudde Mahaganapathi temple (Kumbhashi),
- Siddi Vinayaka Hattiangadi (Kundapura),
- Dwibhuja Ganapathi (Idagunji) and,
- MahaGanapati temple (Gokarna).

Details of place, history, temples (Mutts), legends, religious importance, poojas and sevas etc are given in respect of each kshetra/temple. In addition, many photos, links to stotras, bhajans and videos etc are also given.

Appendix gives links to chants of many Ganesha stotras by famous artists, and also to good sites where one can get information on Vedas, Upanishads and other sacred texts, stotras and shlokas on various Gods and Goddesses etc.

Acknowledgements:

Many of my friends and relatives have actively encouraged me. I sincerely thank them all.

My wife Kala has always encouraged and supported me in all my literary works, sacrificing much of her time. I express my deep appreciation to her.

I have drawn heavily from many references, viz. Wikipedia, Official websites of respective temples, and associated YouTube videos etc.

Finally, I express my immense gratitude to Sri Sathya Sai Baba for His Grace and blessings, prompting me to initiate, continue and complete this work.

M. Thirumaleshwar,

September 10, 2021

Email: tmuliya@rediffmail.com

Similar works by this author:

Link to free ebook: "Guidelines to Teachers … from Sri SathyaSai Baba's Teachings":

http://issuu.com/m.thirumaleshwar/docs/guidelines_to_teachers_...from_sri_/1

Link to free ebook: Human Values and Educare ... from teachings of Sri SathyaSai Baba

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https://issuu.com/m.thirumaleshwar/docs/sadhana_--_path_of_karma__action__./1

Link to free ebook: Glory of Holy Feet of Guru… in Kannada language

http://issuu.com/m.thirumaleshwar/docs/glory_of_holy_feet_of_guru..._in_ka

Link to free ebook: Sadhana --- Path of 'Namasmarana' ……. from teachings of Sri SathyaSai Baba

http://issuu.com/m.thirumaleshwar/docs/sadhana_-_path_of_namasmarana--__fr

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Bhagavan Buddha (Kannada) …….. from teachings of Sri SathyaSai Baba:

http://free.yudu.com/item/details/3900025/Bhagavan-Budha--Kannada--...-from-teachings-of-Sri-Sathya-Sai-Baba

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Link to Youtube video: Human Values and Educare ... from teachings of Sri SathyaSai Baba:
https://youtu.be/fqXmLvaTRkI

Link to Youtube video: Greatness of Guru… in Kannada language ... from teachings of Sri SathyaSai Baba:

https://youtu.be/xJFU9eqVMa8

Link to Youtube video: Sadhana – Path of 'Namasmarana' ... from teachings of Sri SathyaSai Baba:

https://youtu.be/40qQI6EyBOw

Link to Youtube video: True Guru and His Greatness ... from teachings of Sri SathyaSai Baba

https://youtu.be/2xqRv1eMl7Q

Purpose of Life and Ways of Sadhana ... from teachings of Sri SathyaSai Baba:

https://youtu.be/p6S54VGQqnY

Link to Youtube video: Sadhana – Path of 'Jnana' ... from teachings of Sri SathyaSai Baba:

https://youtu.be/2ACOvhBbb9M

Link to Youtube video: Sadhana – Path of 'Bhakti' ... from teachings of Sri SathyaSai Baba:

https://youtu.be/czgI-jU77y0

Link to Youtube video: Sadhana – Path of 'Karma' ... from teachings of Sri SathyaSai Baba:

https://youtu.be/kAaEpaTxPRo

Link to Youtube video: Sri SathyaSaiSuprabhatam – sung by P. Susheela, and illustrated with photos:

https://youtu.be/LnD2jXkRlp8

Link to Youtube video: Yoga and Dhyana (Kannada) ... from teachings of Sri SathyaSai Baba:
https://youtu.be/npCFBZRkuiI

Link to: 'God is eternal witness (Kannada)': You tube video:

https://youtu.be/DmzQn9QChx4

Link to download the free ebook: 'Shivarathri in Twelve Jyotirlinga Temples':

https://app.box.com/s/c7ly665k1fuap3unc6url9ttwxjhid11

Link to download the ebook: 'Man, Universe and The Supreme':

https://app.box.com/s/4otzw4ecmt29ludydgttcsgwvpym3ak0

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https://app.box.com/s/ua1t6t2d7b1xp2rfw887mm5osh08z3nn

Link to download "Famous Sri Durga Temples of India-Part-II":

https://app.box.com/s/rg61b3yb4tek8q10i00izb1ye41wif3q

Box link to: Puttur Sri Mahalingeshwara temple. pdf

https://app.box.com/s/m7vned7bt252qydjjv24lgu0gn736nki

Box link to.... Famous Sri Krishna temples of India-Part- I:

https://app.box.com/s/dlo36lixtwo1ihct0g2ulubzf2e39f25

Box link to Famous Sri Krishna temples of India- Part-II

https://app.box.com/s/7ax0d1uasytyiyygnr8bxmuxg56ck9xz

Also, see:

Prashanthi Bhajans:

http://prasanthi-mandir-bhajan.net/24kbhajan/

Shlokas, Rudram etc by Pandits on Shivarathri day in Puttaparthy:

https://drive.google.com/file/d/13zrylzXUWlXWlll3eTQBAeIYZvX8xrZB/view?usp=sharing

Links to download of original PDF files:

Glory of Holy Feet of Guru … in Kannada language:

https://app.box.com/s/mbcw1zsy1o5s1l5gk9exi3jkuceka8n7

Swami's teachings to Teachers, Human values &Educare:

https://app.box.com/s/cee1y3ptuvwxdw0sb2t4qtq3swcens6r

Swami's teachings… Purpose of life, Sadhana – Path of Jnana, Bhakti, Karma:

https://app.box.com/s/kovqfemjyjkaqn42e7hu2xmwqzkiga08

Ref: https://sathyasaiwithstudents.blogspot.com/2015/09/what-is-significance-of-worshipping.html#.YTh_q9_hVPZ

What is the Significance of worshipping Ganesha?

Vinayaka means one who removes all obstacles in the way of fulfilling any action. Vinayaka also demonstrated the truth that His Divine parents (Parameshwara and Parvati) were the two to whom he owed his birth and existence and whom he should seek as his redeemers. This is the reason he is described as Vinayaka and Vighneshwara (The Lord of Obstacles). He is also called Ganapati - the Lord of all the Ganas (the host of spirits). There is an inner meaning for this name. Ganapati is known for his supreme intelligence. It is because of this intelligence, he is able to keep under his control the vast array of spirits. Only the person who has Sukshma buddhi (acute power of intellect) can realise this nature of Divinity. Saint Tyagaraaja enquired whether one needed refined intelligence to recognise the Lord. How could a monkey (Hanumaan) cross the ocean? How could Lakshmi attain the Lord? How could Yashoda bind Krishna? How could Bharata enjoy the glory of Raama without satiety? All this was due to the power of supreme devotion to the Lord. There was nothing greater than devotion to Rama, declared Tyagaraja.

Ganapati, who was endowed with supreme intelligence which enabled him to understand the all-encompassing nature of the Divine, subjected himself to a test by which he could impart to the world this intelligence. Parameshwara invited His two sons, Vinayaka and Subrahmanya, to go round the world and said that whoever completed the trip first would get a fruit immediately. Subrahmanya mounted his peacock and set out on the race with zest. Ganesha's claim for completing the trip round the world Ganapati, who was cast in a big mould and had as his vehicle a mouse, was apparently no match for his younger brother. How could he hope to go round the world? Seeing Ganesha complacently sitting there, without joining the race, the 'Divine parents asked him why he had not yet started on his trip. They urged him to get busy. But Ganapati continued to enjoy what he was eating and seemed to be in no hurry to make a start. A little while later, seeing that Subrahmanya was approaching the place, Ganapati circumambulated his parents and sitting before them claimed that he had gone round the world. Parvati asked him: "Without going round the world, how can you claim you have done so merely by going round us?" Ganesha replied: "Oh, Mother, the whole earth is permeated by both of you. If I go round you, is it not equal to going round the whole world? What is the purport of statements such as: Eeshaavaasyam Idam Sarvam (All this is inhabited by the Lord), Vasudeva Sarvam Idam (Vasudeva is everything)? You are Omnipresent and to go round you is equivalent to circling the Universe," he said. Parameshwara presented a fruit to Vinayaka and said: "Because you have a keen intellect, you shall be the master of all the spirits." It is for this reason that Vighneshwara is worshipped by one and all before performing any auspicious function, whether it is entering a new house or performing a marriage ceremony or any other religious function.

It must also be noted that the Lord's family is an ideal one, maintaining harmony and peace in spite of the antagonistic elements present amongst them. The vehicles of Shiva (the bull), Parvati (the lion), Ganesha (the mouse) and Subrahmanya (the peacock) are in their natural state inimical to each other. But living in the presence of the Lord they shed their enmity and live at peace. Harmony in the Divine family shows that where there is Divinity there is peace and amity. Hatred and jealousy arise when the Omnipresence of the Divine is forgotten or ignored.

Holy days like Vinayaka Chaturthi should be celebrated only to remind ourselves of such sacred truths and to sanctify our minds and lives accordingly. They should not be treated as holidays for feasting and merry making. Ganapati should be worshipped so that all the Ganas (spirits) become friendly and helpful to us. Tyagaraja sang that if he has the Daivanugraham (Lord's grace) all the Grahas (planets) will be in his grasp.

We must purify our hearts so that the Lord may shower His grace on us. All education, all mastery of the scriptures and all kinds of worship will be of no avail if the heart is not filled with qualities like love, compassion and forbearance.

Source: Divine Discourse on September 10, 1984, Prasanthi Nilayam Mandir

Ref: https://sathyasaiwithstudents.blogspot.com/2014/08/sri-sathya-sai-tells-us-essence-of.html?m=1

Sri Sathya Sai tells us 'The Essence of the Vinayaka Principle'

The world has many exemplary leaders, but none like *Vinayaka*. He is also called *Vigneshwara*, because he is regarded as the presiding deity for obstacles. Even as *Yama* is the presiding deity for births and deaths, the grace of Ganapathi removes all obstacles. Ganapati means the Lord of *Ganas*. He is the Lord of Sound and has the form of *Om* (Pranava). What is the esoteric meaning of Ganesa's elephant head? The elephant is noted for its acute intelligence. Ganesa's elephant head symbolises sharpness of intellect and the highest power of discrimination. Because of the purity of his intellect, *Vinayaka* is also called the giver of *Buddhi* (intellect). He responds to the prayers of devotees and hence he is known as *Siddhi Vinayaka* (the Vinayaka who grants what is sought).

Once Vyasa embarked upon writing the *Mahabharata*. Because of immensity of the task of writing down millions of verses, Vyasa sought the help of Brihaspati, the preceptor of the Devas, for a suitable scribe. Brihaspati told Vyasa that none but *Vinayaka* could carry out the work. Vyasa appealed to *Vinayaka* for aid. Vyasa stipulated that everything that was written should be understood by the scribe. Ganesha, in his turn, laid down a condition that Vyasa should not pause in dictating the verses so that the stylus with which he would be inscribing the verses on the palm leaves should have no rest. *Vinayaka* could write down the entire *Mahabharata* because he was the embodiment of all knowledge. Vyasa could accomplish his prodigious task with Ganesha's aid.

Significance of placing Vinayaka in forefront

The mouse is Ganesha's vehicle. The mouse is a clever and lively creature. As a symbol it: means that we should be clever and diligent in our actions. There is special significance in placing *Vigneswara* in the forefront before embarking on any undertaking. In a forest, when

an elephant moves through the jungle, it clears the way for others to follow. Likewise, by invoking Ganesha, the path is cleared for our undertakings. The elephant's foot is so large that when it moves it can stamp out the footprints of any other animal. Here, again, the symbolic meaning is that all obstacles in the way will be removed when Ganesha is accorded the place of honour. The journey of life is made smoother and happier by the grace of Ganesha.

On *Vinayaka Chaturthi* day, students place books in front of the Ganesha idol and offer worship. They pray to the deity to illumine their minds. Hence Ganesha is known as *"Buddhi Pradayaka"*, one who grants intelligence. No one should regard Ganesha as uncouth because of his elephant head and his immense belly. *Vinayaka* is a deity who encompasses the universe within himself. He is a deity of infinite potency. *Vigneswara* is described as one wearing a white cloth. His body is ash-grey. He is depicted as having four arms and a cheerful countenance. The white cloth signifies purity of mind and heart. By worshipping Him, you must endeavour to achieve similar purity. *Vinayaka* always appears serene and calm. By his grace, the devotee must seek to achieve similar equanimity, whatever may be the ups and downs in life.

Divine Discourse in the Sri Sathya Sai Hostel, Prasanthi Nilayam, September 4, 1989.

Sri Sathya Sai discourse on Vinayaka Chaturthi – excerpts:

https://youtu.be/wWa-7IJhj9M

Famous Ganesha Temples of Coastal Karnataka - Part - I

Compiled by: M. Thirumaleshwar

Madhur Shri Madantheshwara Mahaganapathi temple

SRI MADHUR MAHAGANAPATHI

Ref: jaiganeshdeva.com

Lord Ganesha Details and Information

Lord Ganesha - the Hindu deity in a human form but with the head of an elephant - represents the power of the Supreme Being that removes obstacles and ensures success in human endeavors. For this reason, Hindus worship Ganesha first before beginning any religious, spiritual or worldly activity. In Hindu mythology, Lord Ganesha is the first son of Lord Shiva and the Divine Mother Parvati. Their second son is Lord Subramanya and their daughter is Jyoti. As explained below, the portrayal of Lord Ganesha as the blend of human and animal parts symbolizes the ideals of perfection as conceived by Hindu sages and illustrates some philosophical concepts of profound spiritual significance.

Elephant head, wide mouth, and large ears:

The large head of an elephant symbolizes wisdom, understanding, and a discriminating intellect that one must possess to attain perfection in life. The wide mouth represents the natural human desire to enjoy life in the world. The large ears signify that a perfect person is the one who possesses a great capacity to listen to others and assimilate ideas.

The trunk and two tusks with the left tusk broken:

There is no known human instrument that has an operating range as wide as that of an elephant's trunk. It can uproot a tree and yet lift a needle off the ground. Likewise, the human mind must be strong enough to face the ups and downs of the external world and yet delicate enough to explore the subtle realms of the inner world. The two tusks denote the two aspects of the human personality, wisdom and emotion. The right tusk represents wisdom and the left tusk represents emotion. The broken left tusk conveys the idea that one must conquer emotions with wisdom to attain perfection.

Elephant eyes:

The elephant eyes are said to possess natural deceptiveness that allows them to perceive objects to be bigger than what they really are. Thus the elephant eyes symbolize the idea that even if an individual gets "bigger and bigger" in wealth and wisdom, he should perceive others to be bigger than himself; that is, surrender one's pride and attain humility.

The four arms and various objects in the four hands:

The four arms indicate that the Lord is omnipresent and omnipotent. The left side of the body symbolizes emotion and the right side symbolizes reason. An axe in the upper left hand and a lotus in the upper right hand signify that in order to attain spiritual perfection, one should cut worldly attachments and conquer emotions. This enables one to live in the world without being affected by earthly temptations, just as a lotus remains in water but is not affected by it. A tray of Laddus (a popular snack) near the Lord denotes that He bestows wealth and prosperity upon His devotees. The lower right hand is shown in a blessing pose, which signifies that Ganesha always blesses His devotees.

A human body with a big belly:

The human body possesses a human heart, which is a symbol of kindness and compassion toward all. Ganesha's body is usually portrayed wearing red and yellow clothes. Yellow symbolizes purity, peace and truthfulness. Red symbolizes the activity in the world. These are the qualities of a perfect person who perforrns all duties in the world, with purity, peace, and truthfulness. The big belly signifies that a perfect individual must have a large capacity to face all pleasant and unpleasant experiences of the world.

A mouse sitting near the feet of Ganesha and gazing at the tray of Laddus:

A mouse symbalizes the ego that can nibble all that is good and noble in a person. A mouse sitting near the feet of Ganesha indicates that a perfect person is one who has conquered his (or her) ego. A mouse gazing at the Laddus, but not consuming them, denotes that a purified or controlled ego can live in the world without being affected by the worldly temptations. The mouse is also the vehicle of Ganesha, signifying that one must control ego in order for wisdom to shine forth.

Right foot dangling over the left foot:

As stated above, the left side of the body symbolizes emotion and the right side symbolizes reason and knowledge. The right foot dangling over the left foot illustrates that in order to live a successful life one should utilize knowledge and reason to overcome emotions.

Ref: Wikipedia

Madhur Sree Madanantheshwara-Siddhivinayaka Temple is a popular Shiva and Ganapathi temple located 7 km (4.3 mi) from Kasaragod town, on the banks of Mogral river, locally known as Madhuvahini. Though the main deity of this temple is Lord Shiva known as Madanantheshwara, meaning the god who killed Kama, the god of desires, more importance

is given to Lord Ganapathi, who is installed facing south in the main sanctum itself. Priests of this temple belong to the Shivalli Brahmin community. Kashi Vishwanatha, Dharmasastha, Subrahmanya, Durga Parameshwari, Veerabhadra and Gulika are the sub-deities of this temple. There is also presence of Goddess Parvati inside the main sanctum.

History

Madhur is a very beautiful place

Madhur temple was originally Madanantheswara (Shiva) Temple and as the lore goes, an old women called Madaru from local Tulu Moger Community discovered an "Udbhava Murthy" (a statue that was not made by a human) of shiva linga. Initially, the Ganapathy picture was drawn by a boy, on the southern wall of the Garbhagriha(sanctum sanctorum) while playing. Day by day it became big and fat; so that the boy called Ganapathi as "boddajja" or "bodda ganesha". The legend of Kumble seme says Tipu Sultan wanted to demolish the temple like Adooru Mahalingeswara temple during his invasion of Coorg, Tulunadu, and Malabar. But after drinking water from the well of the temple, he changed his mind on attacking and demolishing the Garbhagudi and marched towards Malabar. But to satisfy his soldiers and Islamic scholars he made a cut with his sword symbolizing the attack. The mark is still visible on the building that is built around the temple well.[1] The temple architecture is of 3-tiered gajaprishta type resembling the back of an elephant. One can also find beautiful wooden carvings depicting scenes from the Ramayana.The vast spacious gopurams give good ambiance for the devotees to relax and enjoy the Ganapathi`s presence.

Overview

This is one of the Ganapathi temples of six ganpathi temples of ancients Tulunadu, the other five are located at Mangalore (Sharavu Mahaganapathy), Anegudde, Hattiangadi, Idagunji and Gokarna.

Devotees from all over throng during the various festivals that happen here. Currently the temple is managed by the government. The temple also offers veda classes to young vatus during summer vacation which also included basics of Sanskrit. The accommodation and food for the vatus are arranged by the temple authorities.

Prayers and offerings made

Madhuvahini stream near Madhur Temple

Devotees usually offer prayers to Mahaganapathi in the form of "Udayastamana". "Appa", Madhur's famous prasad, is a very tasty preparation. This is prepared daily and anyone offering prayers can avail these at the counters. Among the special poojas that are performed, "Sahasrappa" (Thousand appas) is very prominent. It consists of making an offering of thousand appas and then the devotees get to take home all these (and eat them with full relish). Another very special pooja that happens is Moodappam Seva which involves covering the Mahaganapathi statue with Appam. This is usually done on a community scale. Ganesh Chaturthi and Madhur Bedi are the occasions when the temple is at its busiest. The temple usually carries out special poojas on all the major festivals.

Ref: rvatemples.com

History

Madhur Temple is located 7 km (4.3 mi) from Kasaragod town.

Madhur temple was originally Madarantheswara (Shiva) Temple and as the lore goes, an old women called Madaru from local Tulu Moger Community discovered an “Udbhava Murthy” (a statue that was not made by a human) of shiva linga. Initially, the Ganapathy picture was drawn by a boy, on the southern wall of the Garbhagriha(sanctum sanctorum) while playing. Day by day it became big and fat; so that the boy called Ganapathi as “boddajja” or “bodda ganesha”. The legend of Kumble seme says Tipu Sultan wanted to demolish the temple like Adooru Mahalingeswara temple during his invasion of Coorg, Tulunadu, and Malabar. But after drinking water from the well of the temple, he changed his mind on attacking and demolishing the Garbhagudi and marched towards Malabar. But to satisfy his soldiers and Islamic scholars he made a cut with his sword symbolizing the attack. The mark is still visible on the building that is built around the temple well. The temple architecture is of 3-tiered gajaprishta type resembling the back of an elephant. One can also find beautiful wooden carvings depicting scenes from the Ramayana.The vast spacious gopurams give good ambiance for the devotees to relax and enjoy the Ganapathi`s presence.

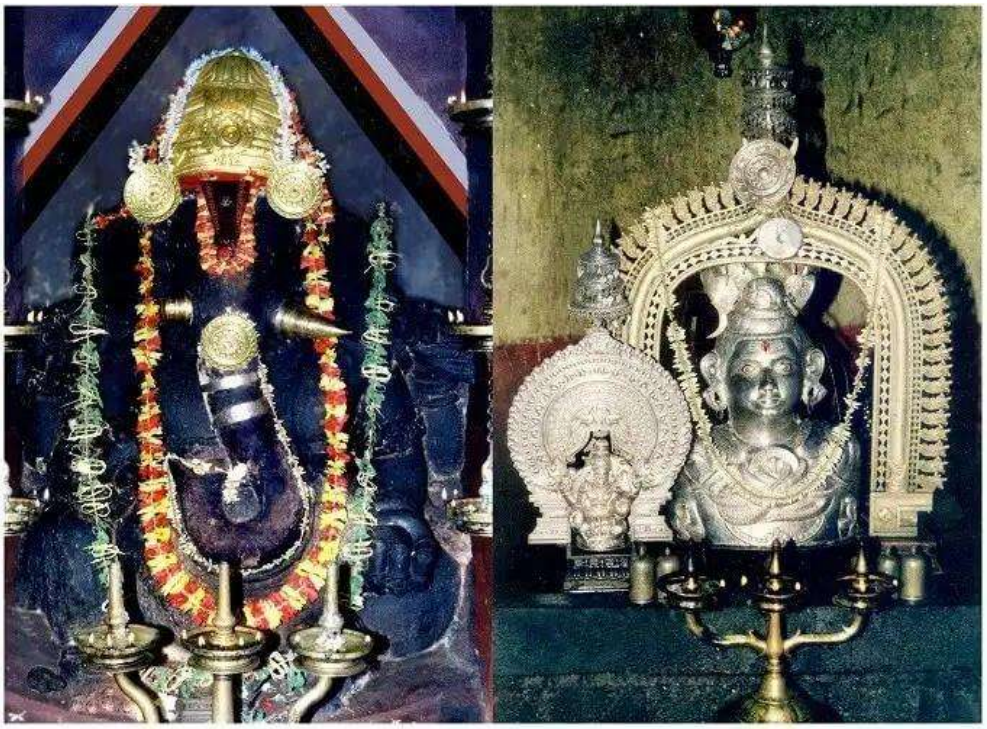
This is one of the most famous Ganapathi temples of six ganpathi temples of ancients Tulunadu, the other five are located at Mangalore (Sharavu Mahaganapathy), Anegudde, Hattiangadi, Idagunji and Gokarna.

Devotees from all over throng during the various festivals that happen here. Currently the temple is managed by the government. The temple also offers veda classes to young vatus during summer vacation which also included basics of sanskrit. The accommodation and food for the vatus are arranged by the temple authorities.

This is the greatest temple of Shiva.

Devotees usually offer prayers to Mahaganapathi in the form of “Udayastamana”. “Appa”, Madhur’s famous prasad, is a very tasty preparation. This is prepared daily and anyone offering prayers can avail these at the counters. Among the special poojas that are performed, “Sahasrappa” (Thousand appas) is very prominent. It consists of making an offering of thousand appas and then the devotees get to take home all these (and eat them with full relish). Another very special pooja that happens is Moodappam Seva which involves covering the Mahaganapathi statue with Appam. This is usually done on a community scale. Ganesh Chaturthi and Madhur Bedi are the occasions when the temple is at its busiest. The temple usually carries out special poojas on all the major festivals.

Photos:



Ref: tripnetra.com

MADHUR MAHAGANAPATHI TEMPLE KASARAGOD

Sri Madanantheshwara Siddhivinayaka Temple Madhur

Sri Madanantheshwara Siddhivinayaka Temple Madhur – History, Timings, Seva Details, Seva Cost, How to reach, Online Booking

Madhur Mahaganapathi Temple History:

Madhur Mahaganapathi Temple Kasaragod of Kerala is dedicated to Lord Siddhivinayaka. The temple emits the ancient Kerala style of architecture. The temple follows a great tradition of rituals and culture. The temple is well located in Madhur, one could easily reach the Madanantheshwara Siddhivinayaka Temple. The temple offers great range of prasads offered to the deity and distributes among the devotees.

Madhur Mahaganapathi Temple Timings:

Opened All Days of the Week
Timings 5.00 am to 8.00 pm
Note: Timings May Vary

Madhur Mahaganapathi Temple Kasaragod Seva Rates:

Seva Details Seva Cost
Appam –
Panchakajaya –
Udayasthana Pooja –
Rudra Abhishekam Rs 5/-
Ganapathi Homam Rs 30/-
Ashtothara archana Rs 5/-
Aarti Rs 3/-
Pushpahara Rs 2/-
Payasam Rs 12/-
Trimadhura –
Hannukao Rs 1/-
Prasada Bhojana –
Pachappa –
One Day Nandadeepam Oil Rs 12/-
One Day Nandadeepam Ghee Rs 20/-
One Month's Nandadeepam Oil Rs 300/-
One Month Nandadeepam Ghee Rs 500/-
Halupayasam Rs 12/-
Ksheera Abhishekam Rs 4/-
Kalasha Japa Rs 3/-
Durvahoma Rs 12/-
Pushpapariksha Rs 5/-
Sahasranama Archana Rs 20/-
Shiva Pooja Rs 20/-
Duraganamaskara –
Morning Pooja / Night Pooja Rs 25/-
Small Karthika Pooja Rs 60/-
Big Karthika Pooja Rs 60/-

One Seer Rice Payasam Rs 100/-
Noon Mahapooja Rs 50/-
Ekadasha Rudra Abhisheka Rs 120/-
Panchamritha Abhisheka Rs 20/-
Siddhivinayaka Kalpoktha Pooja Rs 140/-
Sathya Vinayaka Pooja Rs 300/-
Sathyarayana Pooja Rs 300/-
Sankashtahara Chathurthi pooja Rs 300/-
One Mooda Riice Appam –
Mruthynjaya Homam Rs 900/-
Japa –
Annaprashana Rs 15/-
Vidyaramba –
Thrishanti Archana Rs 12/-
Ganapathyatharva Durvarchane Rs 12/-
Modaka Homa Rs 125/-
Shatharudrabhisheka Rs 1001/-
12 Brahmana Santharpane Rs 150/-
Marriage Rs 100/-
Upanayanam Rs 50/-
Namakarana Rs 20/-
Gowrishankara Pooja Rs 200/-
1 Seer Rice Appam –
108 Kai Ganapathy Homam Rs 7,500/-
Hindu Nivedya Rs 5/-
108 Coconut Breaking Rs 800/-
51 Coconut Breaking Rs 400/-
Hodhu Nivedya Rs 25/-
Thulabara Rs 50/-
One Day Pooja & Bali Rs 800/-
Vasantha Pooja Rs 150/-
Vedaparayana Pooja Rs 1000/-
Theertha Rs 5/-

Deepalankara Pooja Rs 2,500/-
Sarva Seva –
Deepasthambha Alankara Rs 250/-
Vahana Pooja Rs 51/-
Rice Balivadu 1 Coconut –
Rice Pachappa Rs 750/-
Rice Balivadu Rs 750/-
Mudra Dharikkal Rs 5/-
Kettunore Rs 5/-
Videography Rs 50/-
Photography Rs 25/-
NOTE: PRICES MAY CHANGE SEASONALLY

How to Reach Madhur Mahaganapathi Temple Kasaragod?

By Airport:
Cochin International Airport is the Nearest Airport which is 111 km away from the temple

By Railway Station:
Ernakulam Jn (South) Railway Station is the Nearest Railway Station which is 131 km away from the Temple

By Road:
Kerala is well connected with other major cities

Reference: https://www.keralatourism.org/

Ref: Bhaskar.com

Dainik bhaskar:

केरल में है मधुर महागणपति मंदिर, यहां दीवार पर उभरी है गणेशजी की प्रतिमा

2 वर्ष पहले

मधुवाहिनी नदी के तट पर स्थित है प्राचीन गणेश मंदिर

गणेशजी के प्राचीन मंदिरों में से एक केरल में मधुरवाहिनी नदी के तट पर स्थित है। यहां मधुर महागणपति नाम का एक मंदिर है। इसका इतिहास 10वीं शताब्दी का माना जाता है। प्रारंभ में यहां शिवजी का ही मंदिर था, लेकिन बाद में ये गणेशजी का मुख्य मंदिर बन गया। इस संबंध में क्षेत्र में कई मान्यताएं प्रचलित हैं।

दीवार पर उभरी है गणेश प्रतिमा

क्षेत्र में प्रचलित मान्यता के अनुसार प्रारंभ में यहां सिर्फ शिवजी का ही मंदिर था। उस समय यहां पंडित के साथ उसका पुत्र भी रहता था। पंडित के छोटे बच्चे ने एक दिन मंदिर की दीवार पर गणेशजी की आकृति बना दी। बाद में ये चित्र धीरे-धीरे अपना आकार बढ़ाने लगा और ये आकृति बड़ी और मोटी होती गई। दीवार पर चमत्कारी रूप से उभरी इस प्रतिमा के दर्शन के लिए दूर-दूर से लोग आने लगे। बाद में यहां गणेशजी की पूजा मुख्य रूप से होने लगी। मंदिर के पास ही मधुरवाहिनी नदी है। इस नदी के नाम पर ही मधुर महागणपति के नाम से मंदिर प्रसिद्ध हुआ है।

मंदिर से जुड़ी अन्य बातें

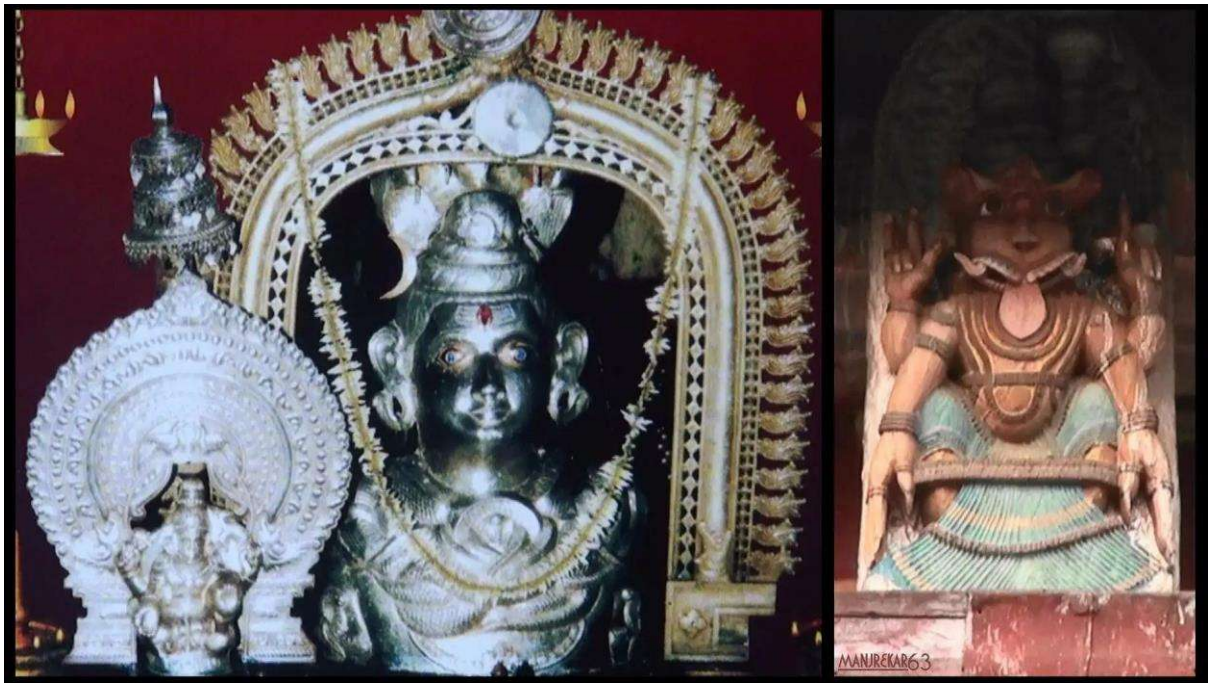
ये मंदिर केरल के कासरगोड शहर से करीब 7 किमी दूर स्थित है। यहां मोगराल नदी यानी मधुवाहिनी नदी बहती है। मंदिर में एक तालाब है। यहां प्रचलित मान्यता के अनुसार तालाब का पानी औषधीय गुणों से भरपूर है। मुदप्पा सेवा यहां मनाया जाने वाला एक विशेष त्यौहार है, जिसमें भगवान गणपति की प्रतिमा को मीठे चावल और घी के मिश्रण से ढंक दिया जाता है, जिसे मुदप्पम कहते हैं।

कैसे पहुंचे मंदिर तक

केरल देश के सभी बड़े शहरों से हवाई मार्ग, रेल मार्ग और सड़क मार्ग से जुड़ा हुआ है। केरल पहुंचने के बाद कासरगोड शहर पहुंचना होगा। यहां से 7 किमी दूरी पर ये मंदिर स्थित है। यहां का प्राकृतिक वातावरण बहुत ही मनमोहक है। इसीलिए यहां हजारों पर्यटक पहुंचते हैं।

Ref: tripadvisor.in

Photos: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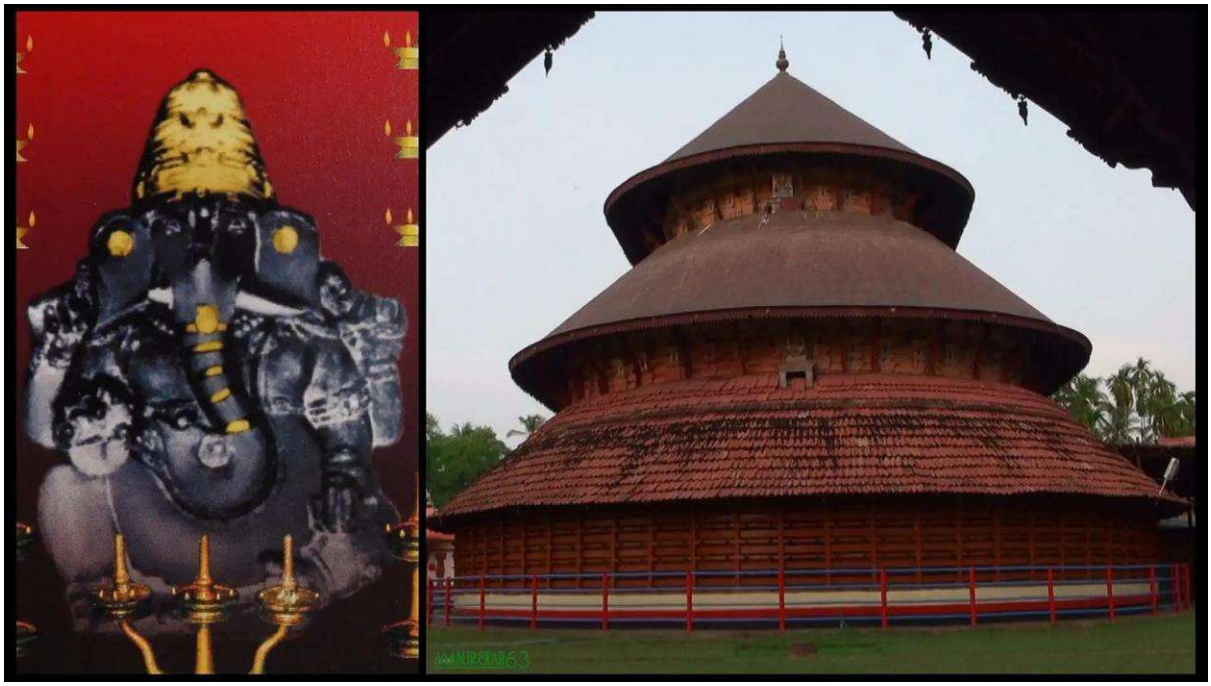

SRI MADANANTHESHWARA SIDDIVINAYAKA TEMPLE, MADHUR

Helicam shot
of
Madhur Temple
Orange

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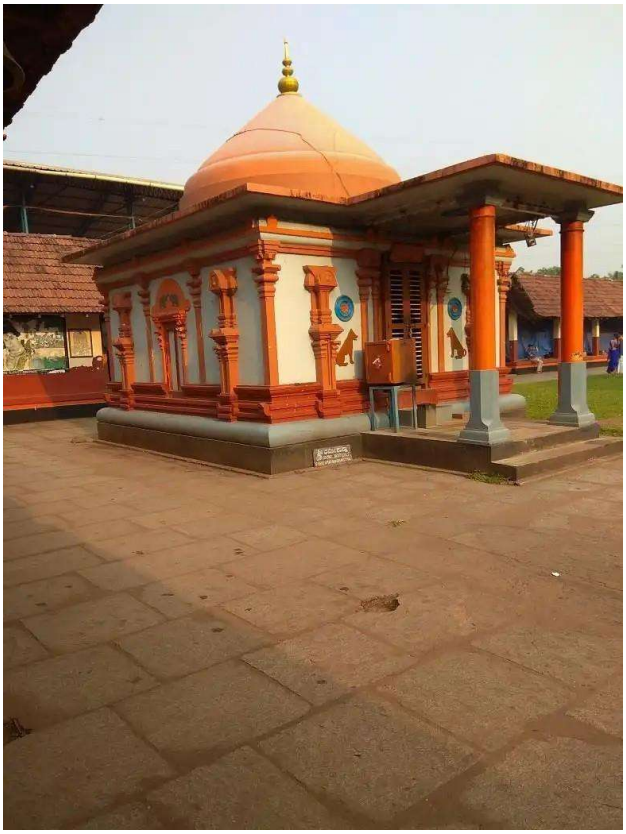
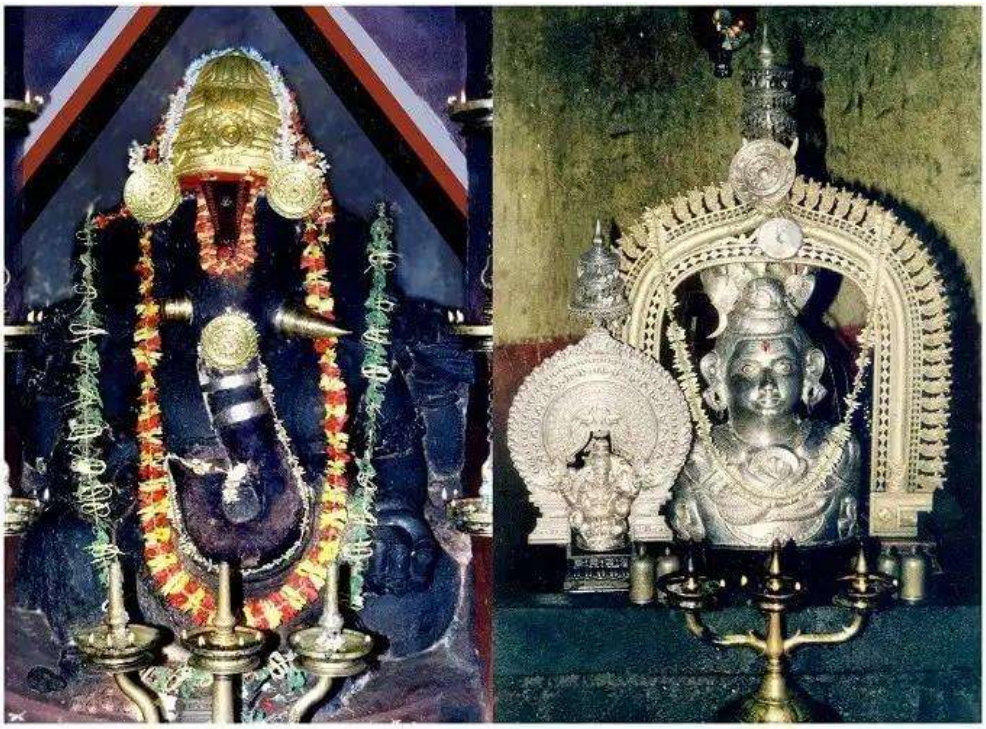
SRI MADANANTHESHWARA SIDDIVINAYAKA TEMPLE, MADHUR





SRI MADHANTHEESHWARA SIDDHIVINAYAKA TEMPLE RENOVATION COMMIT
DONATION COUNTER
ದೇವಾಯ ನಿಧಿ ಕೌಂಟರ್
സംഭാവന കൗ

Ref: keralatourism.org

Video: Madhur temple:
https://youtu.be/3l-v4a-bcMM

YouTube video: Madhur temple:
https://youtu.be/R-35F7O9ItY

Ref: madhurtemplerenovation.com

ABOUT RENOVATION

The Srimadanantheshwara Siddhivinayaka Temple in Madhur, Kasaragod is the sacred abode of the all - encompassing divine presence of Lord Ganesha and also a coveted destination of lakhs of pilgrims from all over India and abroad. The endearing elephant - headed Lord Ganesha, the son of Siva and Parvathy, enjoys prime place among all the gods in the Hindu pantheon. He is Para Brahma incarnate, the God of Wisdom and Learning, the Remover of all Obstacles and is worshipped first before any other god. Today thousands of devotees flock to the feet of Lord Ganesha at Madhur seeking eternal salvation from the bonds of Karma and solace from the evils of Kaliyuga. Regretfully; this beautiful edifice of the Temple of Madhur has suffered the ravages of time and consequently is in a state of disrepair. Though there have been some efforts to renovate the temple in the past years, they have not borne fruit. But the time for such renovation seems to be ripe now. The temple, which is under the direct control of the Malabar Devaswom Board of the Government of Kerala, has approved the renovation of the temple. A committee for this purpose has been formed under the stewardship of Sri Sri Sri Keshavananda Bharathi Swamiji of Sri Edanir Mutt. The Committee has been active in soliciting the support of devotees as well as the Devaswom Board to renovate the shrine in three phases and has submitted cost estimates of about Rs 25 crore.

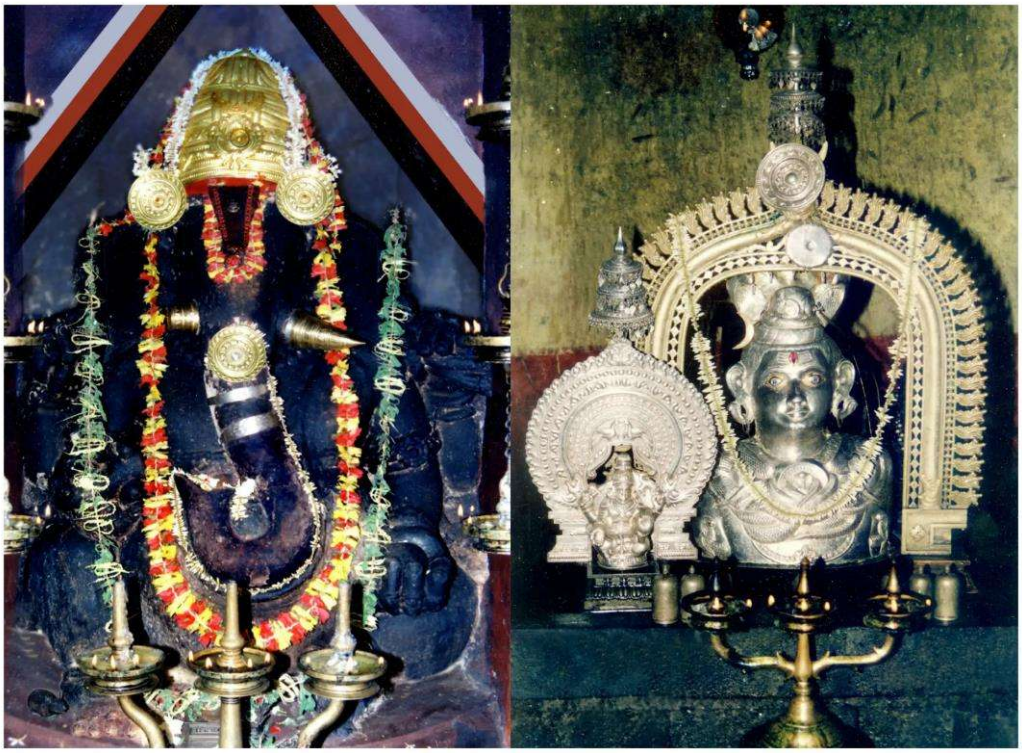
The Temple

The temples of Adoor, Madhur, Kavu and Kanyara (Kanipura) are those temples in 'Kumble Seeme' that are ancient and revered for their religious and historical significance. These temples were administered by the Rajas of Mayippadi.

At present, Sri Dana Marthanda Varma Raja Ramantharasugal – XIII of Maipadi Aramane is the Hereditary Trustee of the temple.

The famous Srimadanantheshwara Siddhivinayaka Temple is at Madhur, 8kms North east of Kasaragod. It rises majestically against a beautiful landscape of hills, paddy fields and gardens with river Madhuvahini flowing leisurely in front of it. The three - storied temple that is built in the shape of an elephant's torso, is constructed on a lush green plain flanked on all sides by mountains and vallies with the beautiful river Madhuvahini (Kashmira) flowing quietly in front. It arouses feelings of deep religiosity in devotees, at first sight itself. This temple is the most famous among six Ganapathi temples of ancients Tulunadu. The statue of Lord Anantheshwara (Shiva Linga) is an Udbhava Moorthi (Idol). The Ganapathi statue is an integral part of the wall of the Garbhagruham (Sanctum sanctorum). Though the reigning deity in Madhur temple is Lord Anantheshwara, the temple gained fame due to Lord Mahaganapathi, believed to be the deity who removes all obstacles from the path of any new

venture. This temple has separate sanctuaries for Kashi Vishwanatha, Hamsaroopi Sadashiva, Shri Dharmashastha, Shri Durgaparameshwari, Shri Subrahmanya and Shri Veerabhadra.



FIRST PHASE OF RENOVATION WORKS

The sanctum sanctorum (Pradhana Garbhagudi):

Before Renovation

After Renovation (Engineer's vision)

The beautiful sanctum sanctorum, believed to be 650 years old is now in a dilapidated condition and it requires renovation by maintaining the old architecture.

Subsidiary shrines of Sri Kashi Vishwanatha Gudi:

Subsidiary shrines of Sri Hamsaroopi Sadashiva:

Subsidiary shrines of Sri Subrahmanya, Sri Durga and Sri Shastara

The estimated budget for the completion of second phase is Rs 12 crores.

SECOND PHASE OF THE RENOVATION

Suttupauli

Rajagopuras

Existing

Proposed

Yaga Sala

THIRD PHASE OF THE PROPOSED RENOVATION

Proposed New Kalyana Mantap/ Auditorium

Proposed New Tantri's Rest House

Proposed New Veda Pata Shala

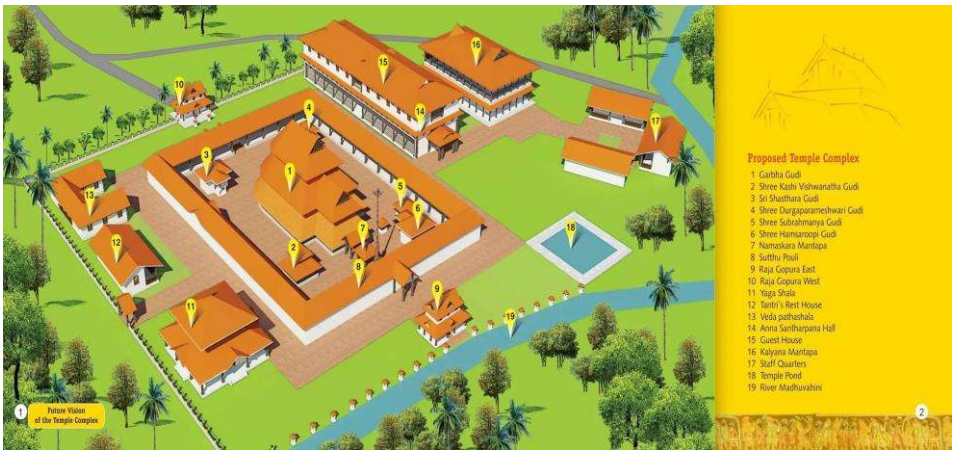
Other works : Shopping Complex, Bus Shelter, Rest Rooms, Flood Control and Drainage systems etc

PROJECTCOST ESTIMATION

Estimation for the proposed renovation

Sl.No.	Description of work	Total Estimated Cost
	First Phase	
1.	Main Sanctum Sanctorum (Garbhagudi)	4,35,00,000.00
2.	Gudis of Sri Subrahmanya, Sri Durga, Sri Shasthara, Sri Kashi Vishwanatha and Sri Hamsaroopi Sadashiva	1,50,00,000.00
3.	Neivedya Room	39,55,000.00
	Second Phase	
1.	Suttu Pauli around the Sanctum Sanctorum	10,00,000.00
2.	Two Rajagopuras with intricate carvings at Eastern and Western entrances of temple courtyard	2,00,00,000.00
3.	a) Bhojana Shala with kitchen and dining hall b) Guest House	2,20,00,000.00
4.	Yaga Shala	20,00,000.00
5.	Veerabhadra, Rakteshwari and Naga shrines	10,00,000.00
	Third Phase	
1.	Veda Patha Shala	10,00,000.00
2.	Tantri's Rest House	7,00,000.00
3.	Kalyana Mantap/Auditorium	2,75,00,000.00
4.	Shopping complex, Bus shelter and Rest rooms	1,50,00,000.00
5.	Flood control and Drainage system	1,00,00,000.00
6.	Total estimated cost of the project	16,26,55,000.00

PROPOSED TEMPLE COMPLEX



THE RENOVATION COMMITTEE

PATRON
Sri Sri Keshvananda Bharati Swamiji
Ednir Mutt

HERIDITARY TRUSTEE
Sri Dana Marthanda Varma Raja Ramantharasugal
Mayipadi Palace

PRESIDENT
Sri.U.T.Alva

VICE PRESIDENTS
1. Sri I.V Bhat, Advocate
2. Dr.B.S.Rao
3. Brigadiar I.N. Rai
4. Sri. B.G.Rama Bhat
5. Sri. K. Venugopalan Nambiar

GENAERAL SECRETARY
Sri .Jayadeva Khandige

TREASURER
Temple Executive officer

JOINT SECRETARIES
1. Sri. M Murali Gatti
2. Sri.I.Lakshmana
3. Sri.A.Vishwanatha Bhat

MEMBERS

Sri.B.Rathan Kumar Kamada
Sri.B.V.Kakkillaya
Sri a Vishnu Bhat
Sri.B.Vasantha Pai
Sri.Suresh
Sri.Ananth Pai
Sri. Vishnu Bhat
Sri.K.Dinesh
Sri.K.Vittala Shetty
Sri.P.G Venkateshwra Hebbar
Sri.Thukarama Acharya
Sri.R.Sampath
Sri.Damodara maniyani
Sri.Manjunatha Kamath
Sri.Sudhakar Kotakunjathaya
Sri.Rajeevan Nambiar
Sri.Avandoor Gopala maniyani
Sri.K.K. Shanbhougue
Sri.Janardhanan
Sri.Balakrishna Ulliya
Sri.P.V. Jayaraj
Sri.S.N Rama Shetty
Sri. Sham bhat
Sri.K. Girish
Sri.C.H. Dharmapala
Sri.M.R. Yogish
Sri.H.Rathindranath

Work in progress:

APPEAL

Srimadanantheshwara Siddhivinayaka Temple, Madhur, an ancient and powerful shrine in South India is dedicated to Lord Anantheshwara and Lord Ganesha. This temple is situated in beautiful serene and natural green surroundings by the side of Madhuvahini River, sanctified by the presence of Sri Subrahmanya, Sri Durgaparameshwari, Sri Kashi Vishwanatha, Sri Hamsaroopi Sadashiva. There is no clear evidence of renovation of the Sanctum Sanctorum of the Temple performed. The sacred Temple is in a dilapidated condition and is in need of a complete grand rehaul and replacement of main structures. Renovation of the temple has been the most cherishing ambition of the devotees.

The total amount needed for completion of the renovation project is estimated at Rupees sixteen crore. The source of the expenditure in this temple has always been from the liberal and pious donations from the devotees. The renovation works include Garbha Griha, the sanctuaries of Sri Subrahmanya, Sri Durgaparameshwari, Sri Kashi Vishwanatha, Sri

Hamsaroopi Sadashiva, the Suttu Pouli around the Sanctum Sanctorum, shrines of Veerabhadra, Rakteshwari and Naga, constructions of two new majestic Rajagopuras with intricate carvings at Eastern and Western entrances of the temple court yard, one well-equipped Bhojana Shala (Annachatram) with a kitchen and a dining hall, a new Yaga Shala, a new Neivedyam Room, a new Veda Patha Shala, a new Rest House for Tantri, a new Kalyana Mantap/Auditorium having a seating capacity of 1200 attached with a well- equipped Kitchen and dining hall. A new Guest House with all modern facilities will be constructed. Spacious and seperate parking facilities for vehicles for the temple and the Kalyana Mantap/Auditorium will be provided. The project includes construction of a new Bus Stand also. The entire project will be completed in three stages.

Appeal is made to all devotees and well wishers to participate in this great and noble task by contributing generously and by lending us strength. Donations in kind will als be accepted. Be a recipient of Gracious Blessings from Lords Mahaganapathi.

For further details, please send mail to:

info@madhurtemplerenovationcommittee.com

BANK ACCOUNT

Sree Madanantheshwara SiddivinayakaTemple Renovation Committee

Canara Bank, Bank Road, Kasaragod Branch,

SB A/C NO: 0711101070136 (IFSC-CNRB0000711)

North Malabar Grameena Bank, Madhur Branch, SB A/C NO: 18137070946

NOTE: Kindly mail the details of your payments on line, postal address and phone/mobile numbers to: info@madhurtemplerenovationcommittee.com

Videos:

Madhur Mahaganapathi - historical facts: https://youtu.be/NTzFWtTGEeg

This idol keeps growing: https://youtu.be/zzc2gWyuvLY

Rahasyavani: https://youtu.be/60PP_Zlwm24

Vishu Kani utsava:https://youtu.be/n6TP6vmaRGE

Swayambhu Mahaganapathi - Madhur: https://youtu.be/hxPcokJIKGw

Madhur Siddhivinayaka temple:https://youtu.be/sDT_GrK47QA

Madhur temple - devotional:https://youtu.be/glujiObzxTI

Madhur dhwajaarohana:https://youtu.be/2JhpF9mZAvs

Madhur temple renovation - Part 2:https://youtu.be/VYQaDgpCj4s

Madhur temple:https://youtu.be/cRF_xvbvEXc

Madhur temple - Dharma degula darshana:https://youtu.be/BMu9LzwNrAY

Madhur temple - Bibin Thomas:https://youtu.be/UDtjth3o-7w

Tulu devotional: 8https://youtu.be/u1tZUc8Chn4

Tulu devotional: https://youtu.be/vIaJ7nqeuCg

Madhur temple:https://youtu.be/vVYW5QjmjZk

Madhur - Kannada devotional:https://youtu.be/JfRWcVaffsU

Madhur temple:https://youtu.be/mES2CaZ_rBg

Mahaganapathim - Sooryagayatri:https://youtu.be/_KqdUvYjX80

Ganapathi devotional - K. J. Yesudas:https://youtu.be/8wuzBIod2MQ

Shri Mahaganapathi - S P Balasubramanyam: https://youtu.be/8LJJceUYAqw

Shree Ganesha - Puttur Narasimha Nayak:https://youtu.be/pvBtE3QdhrU

Vighneshwara suprabhatam: https://youtu.be/59Goj_SunRw

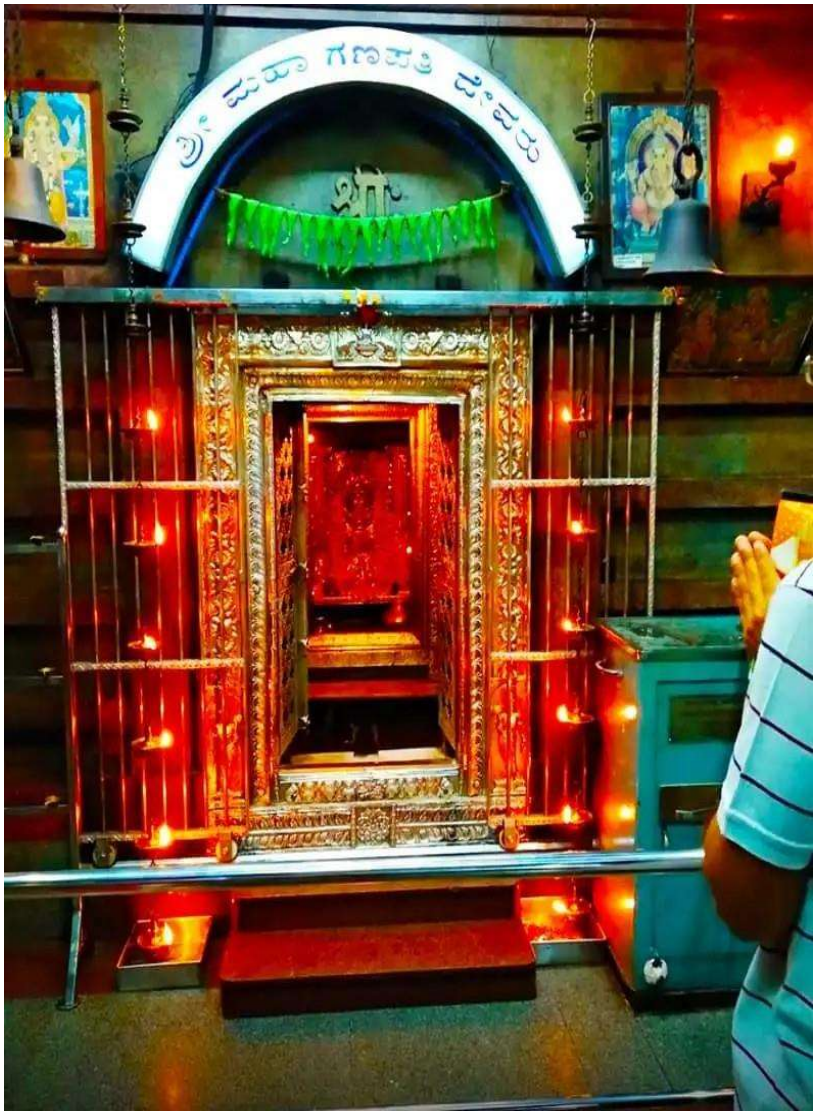
Madhur Mahaganapa - devotional: https://youtu.be/NoqNsmMYQMs

O ennu baa ganapa - Kannada devotional: https://youtu.be/FDVdL_W2PG8

Famous Ganesha Temples of Coastal Karnataka - Part - II

Compiled by: M. Thirumaleshwar

Shri Sharavu Mahaganapathi temple, Mangalore



parashurama shrishti

Ref: sharavu.org

Welcome to Sharavu Maha Ganapathy Temple

The Sharavu Mahaganapathy Temple is one of the most well known tourist attractions that are situated in the city of Mangalore in Karnataka. This temple is well acclaimed as one of the most popular temples of the southern part of India.

The name “Sharavu” is derived from “Shara” which means arrow. About eight centuries back, the “Sthalapurana” or local legendary depicts, a very powerful king, Maharaja Veerabahu of tuluva region, killed a cow by sheer mistake by shooting it with an arrow. He in reality meant to shoot the tiger which was standing besides the cow. But, his unculpable terrible sin had to be erased, for which he did install a “Shiva Linga” as per the suggestion of a great seer Sri Bharadhwaja.

This Shivalinga has been worshipped by the Maharaja as Sharabeshwara. This sacred place was termed thereafter as “Sharavu” and the newly formed temple tank as “Sharatheertha”.

This temple attracts thousands of devotees everyday. On the special occasions like Sri Ganesh Chaturthi, annual Car Festival or “Rathothsava” starting on Chandramana Yugadi, Deepothsava or Festival of Lights and on Shankasti Chaturthi days, a very large number of devotees do have the sacred “Darshana” of Lord Sharabeshwara Lord Mahaganapathy. This temple is indeed the center of a variety of cultural activities like Yakshagana, Dance Drama etc. and also of humanitarian as well as social service activities.

History

Since time immemorial, Lord Kumaraswamy (Subrahmanya) had been residing at the foot of mountain, along with his elder brother, Vigneshwara (Ganapathy), where river Kumaradhara, originating from the peak of Kumara mountain, was flowing. He had been protecting His devotees in and around that place, which is now called Subrahmanya. Kumara mountain nestles in the vast Sahyadri range of mountains, stretching from Gokarna to Kanyakumari. Lord Ganapathy, once, expressed His desire to His brother Kumaraswamy, to move to the west and take birth in a place, where rivers Nethravati and Falguni were flowing, and joined together, before merging in the Arabian Sea, with a view to fulfilling the wishes of His devotees. Lord Ganapathy was awaiting the arrival of that auspicious moment.

More than 800 years ago, King Veerabahu, born in Sun clan, was ruling the Tulu kingdom. He was a brave Kshatriya king, besides being a scholar, and paid due attention to the welfare of his subjects, and was engaged in religious pursuits. Like rulers in those days, he was fond of hunting wild animals. One day, Veerabahu along with his family and attendants, went on a

hunting expedition. He moved from forest to forest, hunting and killing wild animals that devastated the crops cultivated by farmers and, at last, came to a vast forest area near the Arabian Sea. A famous Shiva temple existed at a place called 'Kadali Kshetra' (now called Kadri), lying to the east of the above forest. It is believed that this place was 15 square miles in area. Three miles to the east of 'Kadali Kshetra' was the "Gupta (secret) Kadali Kshetra'.

To the south of Kadri, there was 'Gorakshak Kshetra' or 'Goraknath Kshetra', and to its south, on the bank of the river Nethravati, existed a holy place called 'Jalashivalaya'. To the north of Kadri, on the bank of river Falguni, there was a Vishnu temple called 'Vishnu Sthan'. On account of these holy temples, the area surrounding the Shiva temple was considered very sacred. The king Veerabahu, after destroying wild animals, at several places, came to 'Swarna Kadali Kshetra' (Kadri), along with his family, and worshipped Lord Manjunath, with intense devotion. He was surprised to see a thick forest to the west of temple wherein, he thought, existed a large number of wild animals. In the said forest, there were several hermitages (Ashrams) of holy rishis including that of Bharadhwaja. In the middle of that forest, the king witnessed a strange sight of a tiger and a cow standing close to each other, and thought that the tiger was about to attack the cow. Fearing this, in a hurry, the king shot an arrow from his quiver, at the tiger, in order to protect the cow. Unfortunately, the arrow hit the cow, instead of the tiger, killing it on the spot. Upset at this incident of killing the cow, resulting in 'gohatya', the king ran around aimlessly, crying aloud why such a sin had been committed by him, though unknowingly, till he encountered sage Bharadhwaja living in that forest.

When the king narrated the incident to him, with anguish, seeking remedy for his sin, Bharadhwaja consoled him thus:" O king! You are really noble and lucky. This place is sanctified by the presence of Lord Shiva, owing to which all animals live in this forest, in love and harmony, devoid of hatred for one another. This is due to the sheer grace of Shiva. Have you not noticed a tiger and a cow, the habitual enemies, standing side by side? This is the land created by Parashuram, and holy Kashi (Varanasi) lies to the north, at a great distance. By the will of Shiva, who is compassionate, you killed the cow by oversight, resulting in 'gohatya'. Worry not. I am going to suggest an appropriate remedy (solution) for the sin committed by you, by implementing which not only will you be absolved of the sin committed by you, but will also contribute to the well-being of thousands of devotees visiting this place, until the sun and moon hold sway upon this earth. No doubt, what you have committed is nothing but sin, but the sin committed, deliberately, does not go unpunished, while the one committed, unconsciously, is entitled to 'prayashchitta' (atonement). Sage Bharadhwaja continued further:" O king! I advise you to construct a temple dedicated to Lord Shiva at the spot where 'gohatya' was committed by you, and install a Shiva-ling there, by doing which you can ensure uninterrupted worship of Shiva, so long as the sun and moon exist. This will not only expiate your sin, but also will ensure the prosperity of coming generations. Now that the four-square mile area wherein your arrow has fallen, and caused the death of the cow has already acquired the name, 'Sharapattana' or 'Sharavu', people will soon inhabit this place. With the passage of time, there will be a king's palace, houses of people and shops of merchants, and this place will, one day, become the central part of a beautiful town." Rishi Bharadwaj added: " O king! The task of undertaking the construction of a Shiva temple is, by no means, an easy one. First, before you begin the construction of the temple, you have to construct a tank to

the north of the temple. To its south, you install a stone idol of cow. By the power of my tapas (meditation), I will see that the water of the Nethravati river flowing near the 'Gorakashram' emerges from the 'gomukha' as 'theertha'. The Shiva-ling installed at the spot where the arrow has fallen, will be known as 'Sharabeshwara', and the tank will be called 'Sharabeshwara thatak' (Sharabeshwara tank). Once you have constructed the sanctum sanctorum, 'mukha- mantap' in front of it, 'paulis' and the front 'gopura', at an auspicious moment, I will install the Shiva-ling. But, look! In order to earn the grace of Shiva, you should feed one lakh Brahmins, compulsorily, though it might seem a formidable task. In future, the deity Sharabeshwara will be known as 'Kashi Vishwanath' (presiding deity of Kashi) Himself, Sharatheertha will be called 'Ganga-theertha' (holy water of Ganga), and Sharapura will become famous as 'Kashi Kshetra' (abode of Kashi Vishwanath). Later, one day, Gajanana (Lord Vigneshwara, or Ganapathy) will visit this place, and on the southern wall of the temple will manifest Himself. In view of His proximity to Sharabeshwara, this temple will be known as 'Sri Sharavu Mahaganapathy temple', in course of time." Hearing the words of Rishi Bharadwaj, Veerabahu became happy, and started constructing the Shiva temple.

As instructed by Bharadwaj, the king constructed the tank, first, followed by installation of the stone idol of cow, construction of 'gopura', 'pauli', 'mukha-mantap', sanctum-sanctorum for Shiva, inner courtyard and outer courtyard. Then, rishi Bharadwaj prayed to mother Nethravati, with intense devotion, and She emerged from the 'gomukha' of the stone idol of cow. In the temple situated to the south of the tank, Bharadwaj himself installed the Shiva-ling. This was followed by a feast for one lakh Brahmins, arranged by the king. This is the story of how Shiva temple came to be built at Sharavu. Undeniably, it is mesmerizing, and auspicious.

Origin Of Sri Sharavu Maha Ganapathi Temple

Veerabahu did not have a male heir, so he decided to stay at Sharapura for some time, along with his wife. He used to pray to Shiva daily, with great devotion. During this period, the chieftain of Gangawadi, (or Bangawadi, and now known as Bangadi), Chandrashekhar Jain, was harbouring hatred towards Vishnuvardhan, the Hoysala king. Though Chandrashekhar Jain was only a subordinate ruler of Vishnuvardhan, he hated the latter, as he (Vishnuvardhan) had deserted the Jain faith and converted himself to be a devotee of Lord Vishnu. Chandrashekhar Jain fought an unsuccessful battle with Vishnuvardhan, and was killed by him. His son, Veera Narasimha Bangaraja, deprived of means of livelihood, approached king Veerabahu and sought his refuge. At the instance of rishi Bharadwaj, Veerabahu was pleased to accept him as his adopted son, and donated all his wealth and properties to him, besides making him the legal heir to his Tulu kingdom. Later, Veerabahu and his wife took to 'vanaprastha' (living in the forest for the purpose of tapas / God-realisation), while his successor, Veera Narasimha Bangaraja, built a palace to the east of Sharavu Shiva (Sharabeshwara) temple and lived in it.

During the reign of Veera Narasimha Bangaraja, Lord Ganapathy, with an intent to manifest Himself, on the southern wall of Sharabeshwara temple, was praying to His Mother Auspicious (Mangala Devi), thus:" O Mother! I appeal, fervently, to You, to grant 'darshan' (appearance) to king Veera Narasimha Bangaraja in his dream, and instruct him to construct a temple for You to the west of 'Goraknath Ashram', for the welfare of mankind. May the king worship Your idol, and the place where the temple will be located, known as Mangalapur (now called Mangalore). I would like to take birth at an auspicious moment, along with 'Siddhilakshmi' (Goddess of prosperity), on the southern wall of Sharabeshwara temple, so that I could keep gazing at You, always, Who are located at a little distance from me, in the southern direction.

My only desire is to grant prosperity to My devotees, over here." Acceding to the request of Lord Ganapathy, Mangala Devi appeared in a dream to king Bangaraja, and told him to look for a stone idol to the west of 'Goraknath Ashram'. She instructed the king to construct a temple at the spot where the idol will be found, and name it as "Mangala Devi'. She also ordered the king to name the area between Sharavu and Mangala Devi temple as "Mangalapur', and assured the king that She would grant prosperity to anyone praying to Her, with unflinching faith and devotion. King Bangaraja was ecstatic, when Mangala Devi appeared to him in his dream, with Her eight hands, and vanished. Though a follower of Jain faith, he rejoiced at the opportunity given to him of constructing a temple for Mangala Devi, in addition to the opportunity got by him earlier, to look after the affairs of Sri Sharabeshwara temple and Tulu kingdom. In fact, he thought that he had been twice blessed to get such an opportunity to construct Mangala Devi temple. Veera Narasimha Bangaraja, along with his ministers and subjects, visited the spot indicated by Mangala Devi, and found an idol in which Mangala Devi had enshrined Herself. He constructed a temple in that place, and installed the Mangala Devi idol, by following the prescribed rituals, with the help of holy rishis. The king also employed priests for conducting regular 'pujas' (worship) in the two temples (viz., Sharabeshwara and Mangala Devi temples). Soon, people engaged in different vocations, and from different places, came to reside in the town, and trade and commercial activities started. Many shopping centres also sprang up, and the town extended up to the seashore. King Bangaraja's palace lay in the centre of Mangalapur town. As per available records, king Veera Narasimha Bangaraja ruled the Tulu kingdom from 1157 A.D. to 1208 A.D.

After the death of Veera Narasimha Bangaraja, his son, Chandrashekhar Bangaraja, ruled the Tulu kingdom, happily, from 1208 A.D. to 1224 A.D., in the palace close to the Sharavu temple. During the reign of Chandrashekhar Bangaraja, there lived a Brahmin by name, Keshava, in Badaje village, near Manjeshwar, who was a scholar, 'mantravadi', and man of wisdom, and who belonged to Padakannaya clan, and did not have enough means to eke out his livelihood. He was deeply immersed in tapas of Lord Vigneshwara (Ganapathy) at the Jalashivalaya temple on the bank of Nethravathi river at Vasapur (now called Hoige Bazaar). His only aim was to achieve prosperity for his family, by undertaking 'mantravada' and tantric rituals, and invoking the blessings of Lord Ganapathy. Lord Ganapathy was moved by the tapas undertaken by the priest, and informed him that the time was now ripe for Him to manifest, and that He would grant prosperity not only to him and to his family, but also to his future generations. So famous was Keshava in his devotion to Lord Ganapathy that when he

conducted 'Ganahoma' to the Lord everyday, He used to partake of the 'purnahuti' of 'Ganahoma' by showing off His real trunk (Ganapathy is the elephant-headed God, having a trunk).

One day, when Bangaraja was seated on the balcony of his palace, he saw a fleet of seven Chinese ships sailing along the coast of Mangalapur town, laden with golden ores and valuable jewels, to a far-off land. The king thought that if these ships were made to touch the port of Mangalapur town, he could confiscate the goods and become rich, overnight. However, this, he felt, was not an easy task, and was worried about how he could achieve it. When he was pondering over this, his subjects proposed to him to utilize the services of priest Keshava. Thereupon, the king called for the priest to his palace, and discussed the matter with him. The priest told the king that he could, by using the power of his mantras, make the ships sailing along the coast (without touching the town) land at the port of Mangalapur. The king was happy to hear the priest's words, and requested him to fulfill his wish. Soon, the priest started reciting the mantras, invoking the blessings of Lord Ganapathy who, in turn, ordered 'Vayudeva' (God of wind) to cause a storm in the sea. Suddenly, a violent storm took place in the sea, and all the ships were tossed ashore, to the surprise of everyone, without causing any damage either to the ships, or the crew. The king was overjoyed when the ships landed ashore, and he confiscated all the valuables in them, letting the crew unharmed, to proceed on their voyage. His wish having been fulfilled by the priest, the king asked of the priest what he expected from him, in return. The priest requested the king to provide him enough materials to conduct a 'Ganahoma' to the Lord, using 128 coconuts. The king, gladly, granted him the required materials. The priest went to his village, Badaje, and performed 'Ganahoma' to the Lord to please Him. To his astonishment, Lord Ganapathy refused to accept the 'purnahuti' offered by the priest, this time, by stretching His trunk. Upset at this happening, the priest rushed to Vasapur to undertake tapas and please the Lord. The Lord immensely pleased with the tapas, gave 'darshan' to the priest and told him that it was wrong on his part to measure His grace in terms of 'Ganahoma', using 128 coconuts, and that the Divine grace could not be measured in terms of worldly things. That is why He had refused to accept the 'purnahuti' offered by him earlier. Lord Ganapathy also told the priest that He would take birth along with 'Siddhilakshmi' on the southern wall of Sharabeshwara temple, shortly, and that he should worship (conduct 'puja' to Him) Him daily. So saying, Lord Ganapathy disappeared from the scene.

If one goes through the "Ganesh Purana' (mythological story of Ganapathy or Ganesh), in 'Krita Yuga', Lord Ganapathy was seen with ten hands, and had lion as His vehicle. In 'Treta Yuga', He had six hands, with peacock as His vehicle, and was married to 'Siddhi' and 'Riddhi', mental offsprings of Lord Brahma. In 'Dwapara Yuga', it seems Lord Ganapathy had four hands, with mouse as His vehicle. It looks strange that Lord Ganapathy decided to manifest Himself along with 'Siddhilakshmi' on His left side, in the present 'Kali Yuga'. According to 'puranas', it is possible that He may assume different forms in 'Kali Yuga', and subsequent Ages. It is believed that Lord Ganapathy at Sharavu (with 'Siddhilakshmi' seated on His left side) had manifested Himself in order to grant the wishes of His devotees People in 'Kali Yuga', generally, are not interested in 'tapassiddhi' or 'moksha', but only in material things. That Lord Ganapathy had chosen to appear along with 'Siddhilakshmi', assuming His beautiful form, on

the southern side of Sharavu Shiva temple, does only indicate that He did so only to remove the obstacles of His devotees and make them successful in life, and also bestow wealth and prosperity on them.

Keshava, the priest, told king Bangaraja about the 'darshan' of Lord Ganapathy in His dream and His instructions to him to take over the responsibility of conducting 'puja' at Sharavu Shiva temple, from the king. The priest was eagerly looking forward to the impending manifestation of Lord Ganapathy on the southern wall of Sharavu Sharabeshwara temple. As expected, one fine morning, on an auspicious day, Lord Ganapathy, with ten hands, with 'Siddhilakshmi' on His left side, appeared on the southern wall of Sharavu Shiva temple, situated in the Bharadwaj Ashram, in order to ensure the welfare of the world. Priest Keshava was lucky to witness the manifestation of the Compassionate Lord with his own eyes, with a sense of awe. Moved by the wonderful sight, the priest rushed to the king himself, and brought him to the temple to show him the Divine form of Lord Ganapathy. The news of Lord Ganapathy's manifestation spread around like wild fire, and people in thousands, thronged the temple, to witness the miracle. Everyone was mesmerized, and blessed by the Lord to witness the strange event. From that day onwards, this place became famous as 'Sharavu Mahaganapathy Kshetra', and this place, along with Tulu kingdom and Mangalapur town, went on prospering, day by day, by the grace of two deities, viz., Lord Ganapathy and Goddess Mangala Devi. On the day of manifestation, Lord Ganapathy also appeared in the dream of Bangaraja, and instructed him to build a sanctum sanctorum, 'mantap', 'gopura', etc., and have the 'puja' conducted by the priest Keshava of Badaje village, which the king faithfully implemented. Priest Keshava was given a piece of land to construct a house close to the temple, by the king, and he began living in this house. Bangaraja also undertook renovation of Sri Mangala Devi temple, and built a fort in front of the estuary of the sea. That Lord Ganapathy Who had manifested on the southern wall of Sharavu Shiva temple, and is, still, being seen in His full glory by the devotees visiting the temple, and that He showering His blessings on them for their prosperity is, indeed, due to the meritorious deeds committed by them in the past.

Humiliation Of Tipu Sultan

In course of time, Tulu kingdom came to be ruled by several Bangarajas, in succession. They were Pandyastha Bangaraja (1224-39 A.D.), Vithala Devi (1239-1264 A.D.), Kamaraya I (1264-1274 A.D.), Padumala Devi (1274-1287 A.D.), Havali Bangaraja I (1287-1323 A.D.), Shankara Devi (1324-1349 A.D.), Havali Bangaraja II (1349-1400 A.D.), Lakshmappa Bangaraja I (1400-1455 A.D.), during whose period four palaces were built at Bangawadi (now called Bangadi), Belthangady, Mangalore and Nandavar, Shankara Devi II (1455-1491 A.D.), Kamaraya II (1491-1533 A.D.), Havali Bangaraja III (1533-1545 A.D.), Lakshmapparasa Bangaraja II (1545-1556 A.D.), Kamaraya III (1556-1612 A.D.), Lakshmapparasa Bangaraja III (1612-1629 A.D.), Havali Bangaraja Odeya IV (1629-1631 A.D.), Shankara Devi III (1631-1653 A.D.), Havali Bangaraja V (1653-1699 A.D.), Lakshmapparasa Bangaraja IV (1699-1767 A.D.) and Kamapparasa Bangaraja IV (1767-1799 A.D.). During the corresponding period of the above rulers, priest Ganesha Bhatta's descendants used to conduct the worship of Ganapathy at Sharavu

Mahaganapathy temple, and undertake periodic renovation works by investing their own funds. Thus, the regular worship at, and administration of the temple by the descendants of Ganesh Bhatta continued for generation after generation, and the temple witnessed all-round progress.

In 1784 A.D., Tippu Sultan, well known as 'Tiger of Mysore', invaded Mangalore (Mangalapur), with his soldiers with a view to looting merchants and the rich people of the town. He knew that Mangalore was a prosperous town and that the then Bangaraja (king) was a weak ruler, and he could easily overthrow him from his kingdom. As darkness had enveloped the town when he reached Mangalore, along with his soldiers, he thought it fit to camp at the vast open ground in front of the Mahaganapathy temple, for the night. At the time of Tippu Sultan's invasion of Mangalore, Sharavu Krishna Bhatta was the priest and administrator of Mahaganapathy temple. On hearing the news of Tippu's invasion, the citizens of Mangalore were scared, and rushed to the priest, seeking his help. The priest requested them to stay calm, and told them that only Lord Mahaganapathy alone could help them in times of distress. He appealed to them to offer a mass prayer to Sharavu Mahaganapathy, seeking His protection from the impending peril, which they undertook. In the meantime, Tippu had finished his dinner, and thought of going to sleep, but he could not. He was haunted by a nightmare in which an elephant trampled on him, lifted him with its trunk, and threw him to the ground. This haunted him continuously and disturbed his sleep. He called for his minister Purnayya and sought his advice. Then Purnayya walked towards Mahaganapathy temple, and consulted the priest Ganesha Bhatta, who told him that Tippu's nightmare was caused because of the anger of Lord Mahaganapathy, Who did not approve of Tippu's evil intentions. When Purnayya apprised Tippu of this, he immediately called for the priest, who, in turn, went to meet him. He told the priest that he feared the supernatural powers of Lord Mahaganapathy and that, from then onwards, he would become a devotee of Him and would construct a temple for Him at Srirangapatna, near his palace, and worship Him. Tippu also told the priest that he would grant a 'tasdiku' of four 'varaha' (equivalent to sixteen rupees) a day from his government. Next morning, Tippu abandoned his plan of looting Mangalore town and, after partaking of the hospitality of Bangaraja, returned to Mysore, along with his troupe. That Lord Mahaganapathy with His supernatural powers, made even a follower of another faith, believe in Him is, strangely, surprising!

Ganapathy Shastry

During the period when Badaje Keshava was the priest of Sharavu Mahaganapathy temple, there lived one Ganesh Kekunnaya in Padmunnur village, near Nandavar, along with his wife and children. He was awfully poor, and was an ardent worshipper of Lord Ganapathy. He was engaged in tapas of Lord Ganapathy with a view to getting rid of his extreme poverty. One day, Lord Ganapathy appeared in Ganesh Kekunnaya's dream and instructed him to go to Sharavu Mahaganapathy temple and take charge of the right of Lord Ganapathy's worship from Badaje Keshava, the next day. The Lord also appeared in the dream of Badaje Keshava, at the same time, and instructed him to hand over the right of worship, along with his house

and other possessions, to Ganesh Kekunnaya. Accordingly, Ganesh Kekunnaya took charge of the right of worship of the temple from Badaje Keshava, and came to be called Ganesh Bhatta, thereafter. While handing over charge of the temple, Badaje Keshava told Ganesh Kekunnaya that he (Ganesh Kekunnaya) and his descendants, alone, had the right to worship the Mahaganapathy and, no one else, without their consent, could worship the deity. In case, the right of worship was granted to any other person, their progeny would be wiped out.

As per court documents, Sharavu Krishna Bhatta died in 1820 A.D. He had two sons, viz., Narna Bhatta and Ganapathy Bhatta. Ganapathy Bhatta had a wife by name Venkamma, and did not have any children. He was a great scholar in Sanskrit and well-versed in scriptures. He had written several manuscripts in Tulu script on palm-leaves, which are now in the possession of Sharavu Ramakrishna Shastry's family. As Sharavu Ganapathy Bhatta was a great scholar, once he was called to the court of Mummadi Srikrishnaraya, king of Mysore, for seeking his considered opinion on a ticklish issue. During that period, there was a hot debate going on between Shaivites and Vaishnavites (followers of Lord Shiva and Lord Vishnu respectively) as to who was superior between them. Sharavu Ganapathy Bhatta went to the king's court, as requested by the king, and addressing the scholars assembled there, put forth his views thus: " Though there is only one God, we worship Him in different names and forms. It is only to fulfil our different desires. However, since time immemorial, it has been the tradition to pay obeisance to Lord Ganapathy flanked by Siddhilakshmi, at the outset, before invoking the blessings of any other gods for fulfilling our desires. This holds true even in the case of conducting any ' yajna', or any other ritual worship of gods. That is why even Tippu Sultan, though a follower of Muslim faith, became a devotee of Lord Mahaganapathy. Hence, it is not right on our part to discriminate one god from another. We should consider all gods as One and, before worshipping any god, should, invariably, pay obeisance to Lord Ganapathy." The above explanation offered by Ganapathy Bhatta convinced the scholars present in the court, about the futility of the ongoing debate among them as to which god is superior to which. The Maharaja (king) of Mysore was very much pleased with the explanation of Ganapathy Bhatta, and he honoured him with the title 'Shastry' and presented him with a gold ring, bearing the emblem of Maharaja, a shawl and 80 gold coins. From then onwards, Ganapathy Bhatta came to be known as 'Ganapathy Shastry', and this title is, still, being suffixed to the names of his descendants, even now. Ganapathy Shastry died in 1836 A.D.

Seva list

Sri Maha Ganapathy Deity

#	Seva Name	Amount
1	Hooprashne	25.00
2	Thulabara	400.00
3	Annaprashana	150.00
4	Aksharabhyasa	100.00
5	Vehicle Pooja 4 Wheelers	60.00
6	Vehicle Pooja 2, 3 Wheelers	30.00
7	Ranga Pooja (Ganapathi)	1000.00
8	Hoovina Pooja	500.00
9	Halu Payasam	100.00
10	Appa Pooja	100.00
11	Karpoorarathi	25.00
12	Doorvarchana	30.00
13	128 Coconut Ganahoma	24000.00
14	48 Coconut Ganahoma	8000.00
15	24 Coconut Ganahoma	4000.00
16	12 Coconut Ganahoma	2000.00
17	6 Coconut Ganahoma	1000.00
18	3 Coconut Ganahoma	500.00
19	1 Coconut Ganahoma	150.00
20	Panchakajjayam	15.00

Sri Nagabrahma Deity

#	Seva Name	Amount
1	Ashwathanarayana Pooja	200.00
2	Thambila	75.00
3	Panchamritha Abhisheka (Naga brahma)	300.00
4	Ksheerabhisheka for Nagabrahma	40.00

Sri Sharabheswara Deity

#	Seva Name	Amount
1	Bilvapathrarchana	30.00
2	Shiva Pooja	75.00
3	Ranga Pooja (Shiva)	1000.00
4	Shatha Rudrabhisheka	16000.00
5	Ekadasha Rudrabhisheka	600.00
6	Panchamritha Abhisheka (Shiva)	300.00
7	Rudrabhisheka	75.00
8	Karthika Pooja	60.00

Festivals

Sl. No.	Date (Day)	Festivals
1	14/05/2021 (Friday)	Vrshabha Sankramana
2	15/06/2021 (Tuesday)	Mithuna Sankramana
3	16/07/2021 (Friday)	Karkataka Sankramana
4	16/08/2021 (Monday)	Simha Sankramana
5	16/09/2021 (Thursday)	Kanya Sankramana
6	17/10/2021 (Sunday)	Tula Sankramana
7	16/11/2021 (Tuesday)	Vrschika Sankramana
8	15/12/2021 (Wednesday)	Dhanu Sankramana
9	14/01/2022 (Friday)	Makara Sankramana
10	12/02/2022 (Saturday)	Kumbha Sankramana
11	14/03/2022 (Monday)	Meena Sankramana

Other Festivals

Sl. No.	Date (Day)	Festivals
1	14/04/2021 (Wednesday)	Souramanan Ugadi / Vishu
2	20/04/2021 (Tuesday)	Rathotsava
3	24/05/2021 (Monday)	Vasantha
5	10/06/2021 (Thursday)	Vasantha maasa samaptha (Bali volage)
6	11/06/2021 (Friday)	Brahmakalsha dina - rudra homa
7	21/06/2021 (Monday)	Dakshinaayana
8	17/07/2021 (Saturday)	Aati aaramba - Dakshinaayana
9	20/07/2021 (Tuesday)	Mudradharana
10	24/07/2021 (Saturday)	Aati hunnime/porrnima
11	08/08/2021 (Sunday)	Aati amavaasya
12	13/08/2021 (Friday)	Nagara panchami
13	21/08/2021 (Saturday)	Rigu upapkarma - Soura
14	22/08/2021 (Sunday)	Yajur upakarma
15	03/09/2021 (Friday)	Udvarchane
16	09/09/2021 (Thursday)	Gowri thriteeya, Koralu habba
17	10/09/2021 (Friday)	Shri Ganesh Chaturthi
18	19/09/2021 (Sunday)	Anantha Chaturdashi
19	07/10/2021 (Thursday)	Navaratri Aaramba
20	10/10/2021 (Sunday)	Lalitha panchami
21	12/10/2021 (Tuesday)	Sharada Pooja

21	12/10/2021 (Tuesday)	Sharada Pooja
22	14/10/2021 (Thursday)	Aayudha Pooja
23	15/10/2021 (Friday)	Vijaya dashami, hosa oota
24	16/10/2021 (Saturday)	Paschima Jaagara Pooja aaramba
25	03/11/2021 (Wednesday)	Deepavalai - Jala Poorana
26	04/11/2021 (Thursday)	Naraka chaturdashi, deepavali, lakshmi pooja
27	04/11/2021 (Thursday)	Go pooje
28	04/11/2021 (Thursday)	Bali prarambha
29	05/11/2021 (Friday)	Balindar Pooja - 1 day, Anagadi pooje
30	05/11/2021 (Friday)	Tulasi Pooja Aramba
31	06/11/2021 (Saturday)	Balindra Pooja - 2 day
32	07/11/2021 (Sunday)	Balindra Pooja - 3 day
33	16/11/2021 (Tuesday)	Uthana Dwadashi, Tulasi pooja, Ksheerabdi
34	01/12/2021 (Wednesday)	Deepotsava - Mannagudaa Gurji
35	02/12/2021 (Thursday)	Deepotsava - Market Gurji
36	16/12/2021 (Thursday)	Dhanu Pooja Aaramba (till 14/01/2022)
37	22/12/2021 (Wednesday)	Uttarayana - As per equinoxes

38	07/02/2022 (Monday)	Rathasaptami
39	01/03/2022 (Tuesday)	Maha Shivaratri
40	02/04/2022 (Saturday)	Ugadi - Kalavdhi Utsava Arambha
41	09/04/2022 (Saturday)	Kalavadhi Utsava - Rathotsava
42	10/04/2022 (Sunday)	Bedi Kambha
43	15/04/2022 (Friday)	Soura Ugadi

How to reach the temple

As the temple is situated in the very heart of the main city of Mangalore i.e. in Hampankatta area it is very easy and convenient to reach temple from any corner of the city. It is near and rear to K.S.Rao Road and Vishwa Bhavan Hotel complex. New visitors can catch auto-rickshaw for convenience.

Address

S. Raghavendra Shastry

Hereditary Archaka & Managing Trustee

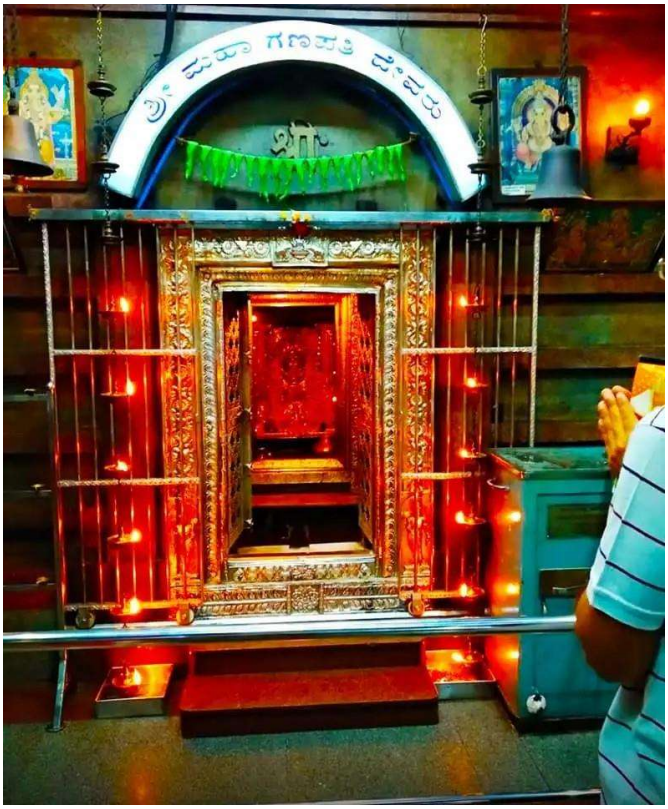
SRI SHARAVU MAHAGANAPATHY TEMPLE, MANGALORE - 575001

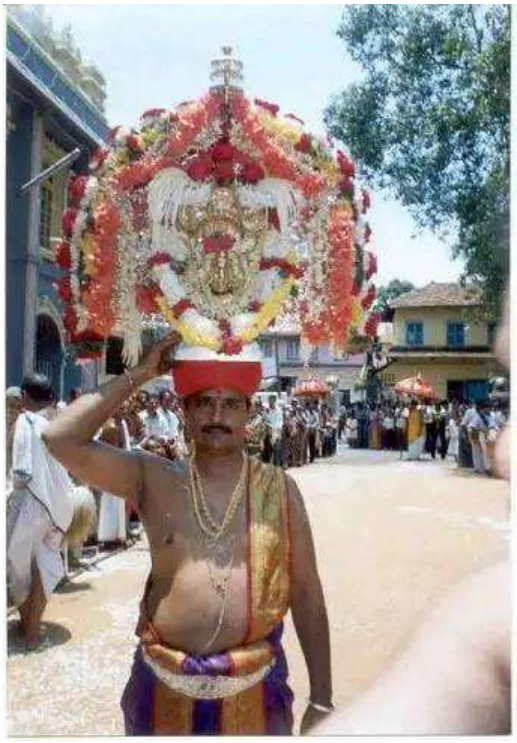
KARNATAKA, INDIA

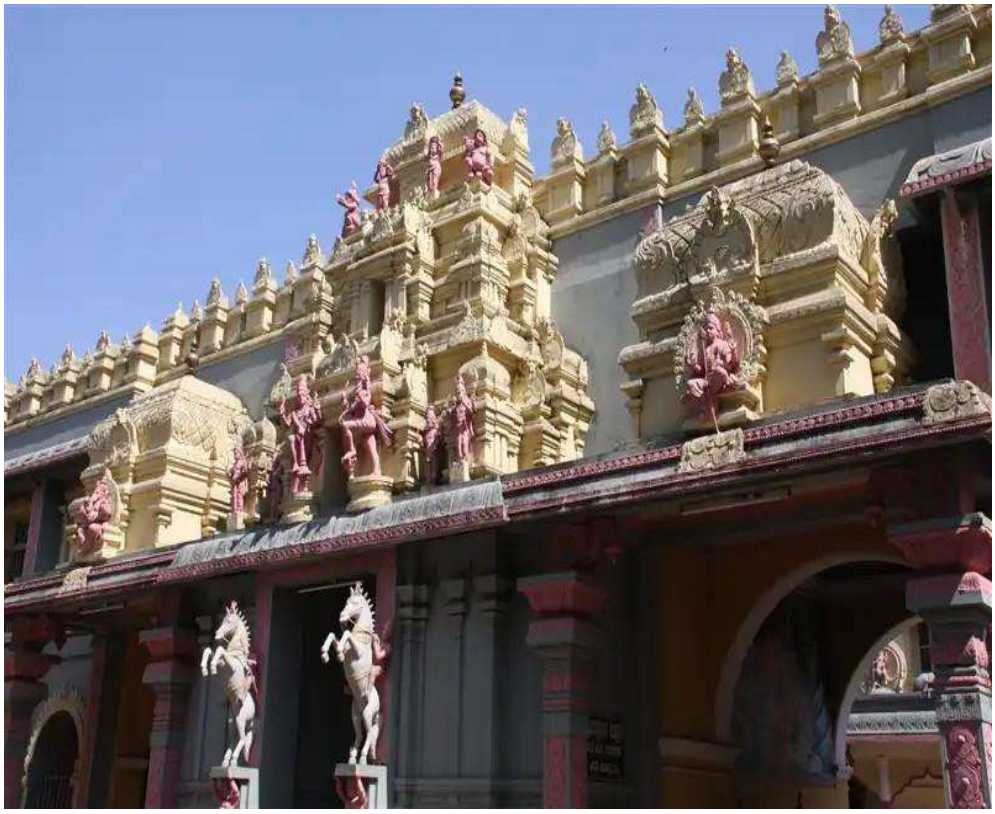
0824 - 2440328

sharavu@hotmail.com

Photos:







Ref:holidify.com

Shri Sharavu Mahaganapathi Temple, Mangalore Overview

Sharavu Mahaganapathi Temple is a famous ancient temple dedicated to Lord Shiva and Lord Ganesha. The temple is about 800 years old and has been an important part of the religious belief system in Mangalore ever since. The name Sharavu is derived from the word 'Shara' which means arrow and has an interesting legend attached to it. The premise is well maintained and clean which provides for a welcoming and serene atmosphere for the devotees to visit the temple and offer their prayers. Lord Ganesha is believed to be the one who relieves his devotees off of their troubles and miseries.

He is also offered prayers before beginning any venture no matter how small it is and hence, the temple sees a number of visitors almost every day. The grand temple is especially crowded on the important festival days like Sankranthi, Ganesh Chaturthi and Dussehra. The daily prayers are attended with great enthusiasm and devotion. The aartis and the palkhis draw almost every believer to the temple. These rituals are accompanied by traditional instrumental music followed by chanting.

Read More on Shri Sharavu Mahaganapathi Temple

How To Reach Sharavu Mahaganapathi Temple

Shri Sharavu Mahaganapathi Temple is located in Hampankatta on Sharavu Ganapathi Temple Road. It is about 7 kilometres away from the heart of the city and can be reached by local buses or auto-rickshaws via Bejai- Kavoor Road. From Bejai - Kavoor Road, travel towards Mullakad First Cross Road for about 4 kilometres before taking a right turn to get onto Bejai Main Road. The turn left to get onto MG Road and travel ahead for about a kilometre before taking a right to get onto KSR Road. From here, follow the route via VT road - Car Street Cross Road - Sharavu Ganapathi Temple Road. The temple is right opposite to Ideal Towers in Hampankatta.

Legend of Sharavu Mahaganapathi Temple

According to the legend, Shri Sharavu Mahaganapathi Temple was built by a Tulu King, Maharaja Veerabahu to pay for the sin he caused when he mistakenly killed a cow instead of killing a tiger who was standing just beside the cow. The king was not aware of the harmonious life of the animals in the jungle and thought the tiger would kill the holy cow and

in an attempt the save the cow, he shot an arrow which hit the cow instead of the tiger. To pay for the mistake, he was instructed to install a Shivalinga and a sanctum sanctorum around it and worship the Lingam every day of his life. It is also believed that the images of Siddhilakshmi and Dashabhuja Maha Ganapati appeared on the southern wall of the temple after a few years. Ever since, Maha Ganapati is also worshipped in the temple which came to be known as Shri Sharavu Mahaganapathi Temple.

There's another interesting story associated with the temple. Tipu Sultan, the ruler of Srirangapattana, wanted to ruin the temple during a military march over the city. However, the night before, he saw a dream where he was being crushed by an elephant. He woke up and shared his dream only to find out that it was Lord Ganesha telling him through the dream to avoid the attack on the temple. Tipu Sultan gave up on the plan and offered four gold currency coins every year to the temple without fail till the end of his life.

Sharavu Mahaganapathi Temple Architecture

Shri Sharavu Mahaganapathi Temple has a sanctum sanctorum with a Shivalinga and images of Maha Ganapati. The temple premise has a tank and an idol of the sacred cow made in stone. The main porch or the mukha mandapa leads devotees to the sanctum sanctorum. The idols are covered with sheets of silver. The complex has a compound wall with an outer courtyard where the main entrance leads into the inner courtyard. The shrine of Maha Ganapati is to the south of the temple complex while the one of Lord Shiva is to the west of the complex.

Ref: shivallibrahmins.com

Sharavu Mahaganapathi Temple

The Sharavu Mahaganapathi Temple is one of the most well known tourist attractions that are situated in the city of Mangalore in Karnataka. This temple is well acclaimed as one of the most popular temples of the southern part of India.

The name “Sharavu” is derived from “Shara” which means arrow. About eight centuries back, the “Sthalapurana” or local legendary depicts, a very powerful king, Maharaja Veerabahu of tuluva region, killed a cow by sheer mistake by shooting it with an arrow. He in reality meant to shoot the tiger which was standing besides the cow. But, his unculpable terrible sin had to be erased, for which he did install a “Shiva Linga” as per the suggestion of a great seer Sri Bharadhwaja.

This Shivalinga has been worshipped by the Maharaja as Sharabeshwara. This sacred place was termed thereafter as “Sharavu” and the newly formed temple tank as “Sharatheertha”.

This temple attracts thousands of devotees everyday. On the special occasions like Sri Ganesh Chaturthi, annual Car Festival or “Rathothsava” starting on Chandramana Yugadi, Deepothsava or Festival of Lights and on Shankasti Chaturthi days, a very large number of devotees do have the sacred “Darshana” of Lord Sharabeshwara Lord Mahaganapathy. This temple is indeed the center of a variety of cultural activities like Yakshagana, Dance Drama etc. and also of humanitarian as well as social service activities

How to reach the temple:

As the temple is situated in the very heart of the main city of Mangalore i.e. in Hampankatta area it is very easy and convenient to reach temple from any corner of the city. It is near and rear to K.S.Rao Road and Vishwa Bhavan Hotel complex. New visitors can catch auto-rickshaw for convenience.

Sharavu Mahaganapathi Temple

Postal Corresponding Address:

Sharavu Mahaganapathi Temple

Mangalore – 575001

Karnataka -India

Phone: 91-824- 440328

E-mail: – sharavu@hotmail.com

Seva List:

At the Abode of Sri Mahaganapati:

1. Panchakajjayam
2. Coconut Ganahoma
3. Doorvarchana
4. Karpoorarati
5. Appa Pooja
6. Halu-Payasam
7. Hoovina Pooja
8. Ranga Pooja
9. Vehicle Pooja (2, 3 Wheelers)
10. Vehicle Pooja (4 Wheelers)

At the Abode of Lord Sri Sharabheshwara:

1. Kartika Pooja
2. Rudrabhisheka
3. Panchamritha Abhisheka
4. Ekadhasha Rudrabhisheka
5. Shatha Rudrabhisheka
6. Ranga Pooja
7. Shiva Pooja
8. Bilwa Patrarchana

At the Abode of Lord Sri Nagabrahma:

1. Ksheerabhisheka
2. Tender Coconut Abhisheka
3. Panchamritha Abhisheka
4. Thambila
5. Ashwatha Narayana Pooja

Special events in Chithra Bhanu Samvatsara:

1. Nagara Panchami
2. Righu Upakarma
3. Yejur Upakarma
4. Shri Ganesha Chathurthi
5. Anantha-Chathurdhashi
6. Navarathri Festival
7. Deepavali
8. Gopooja
9. Laksha Deepotsava
10. Maha Shivarathri
11. Souramana Ugadi
12. Temple Car Festival (Utsava)

Photos:

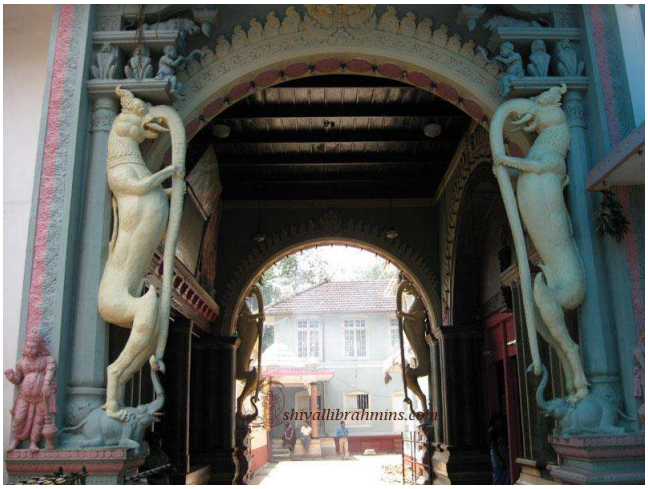
SRI SHARABESHWARA (Nithya Kavacha)

shivallibrahmins.com

shivallibrahmins.com

shivallibrahmins.com

shivallibrahmins.com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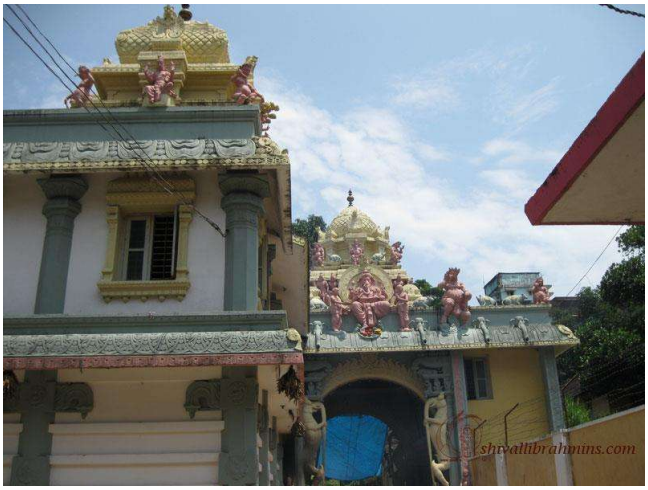

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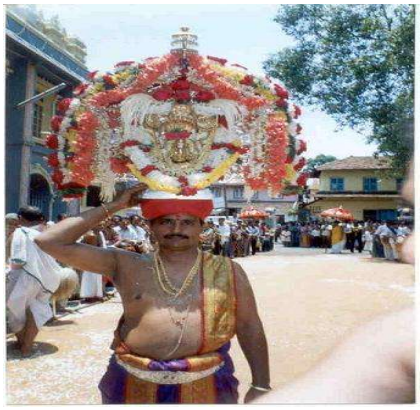

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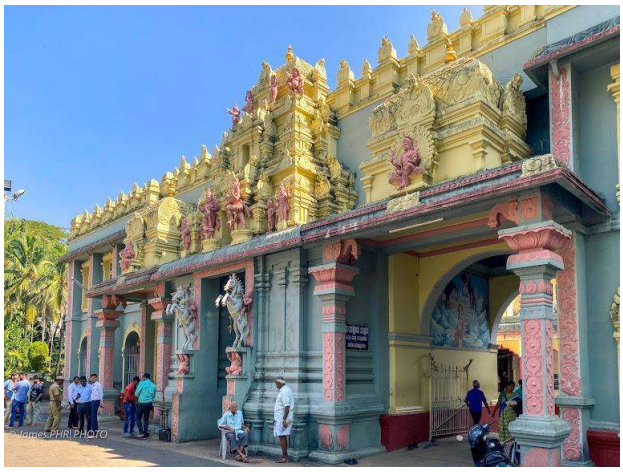
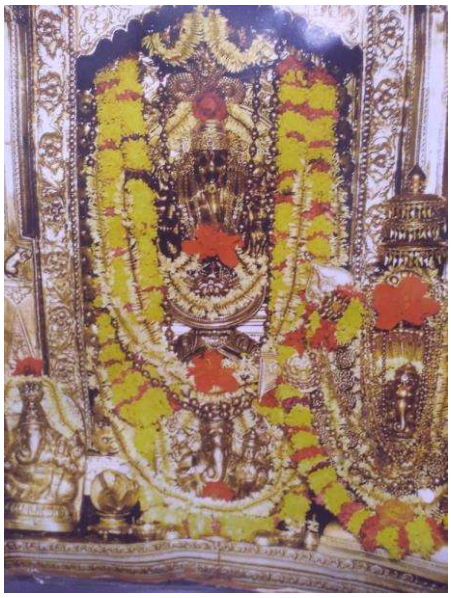
Ref: Google.com.pk

Photos:





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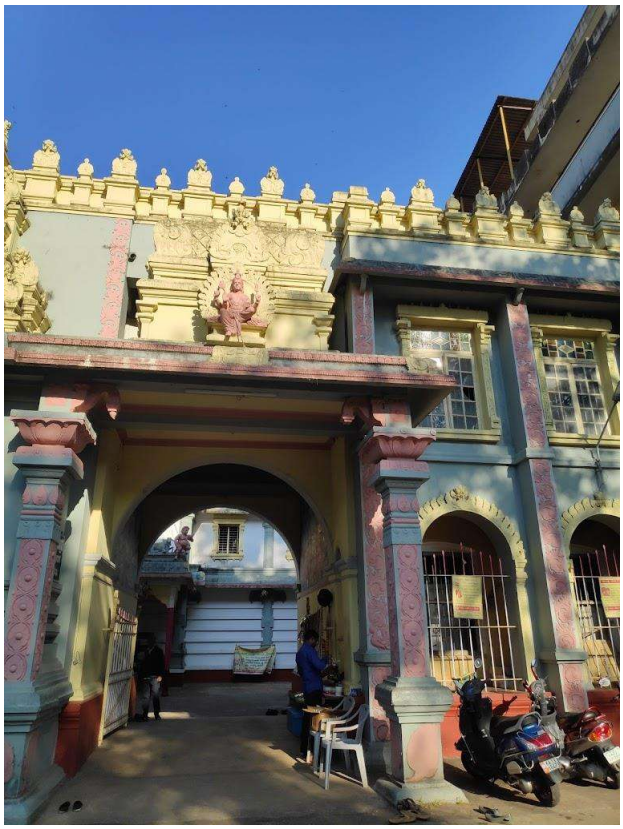

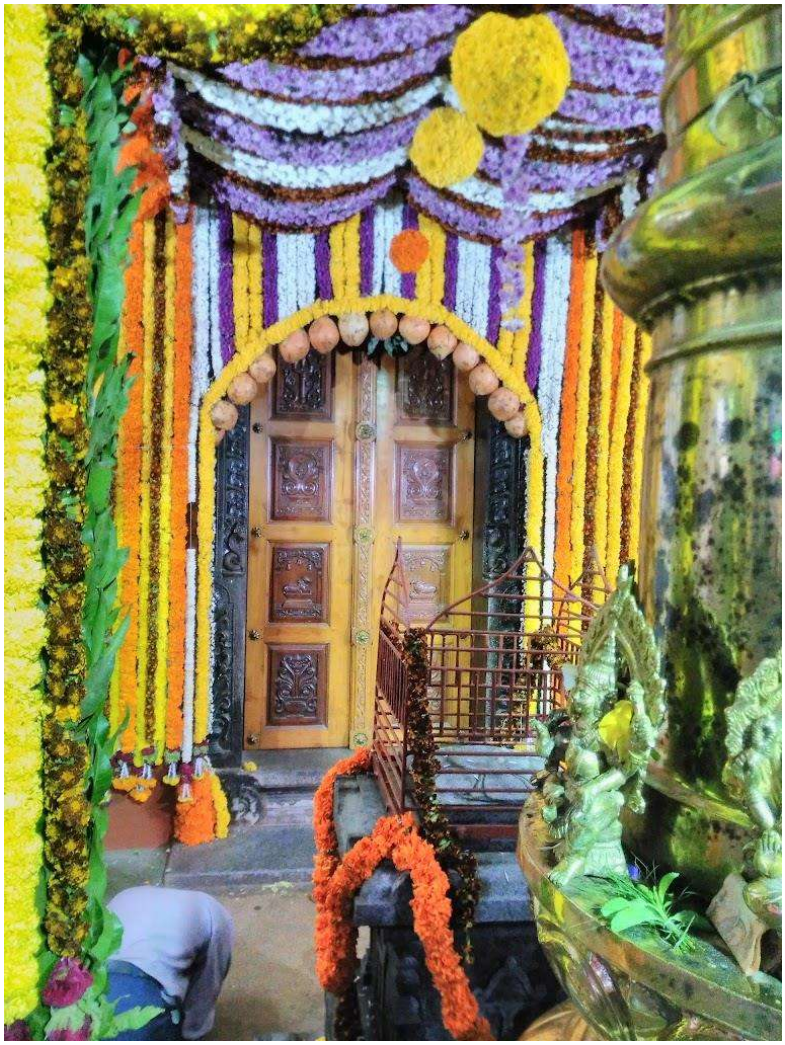

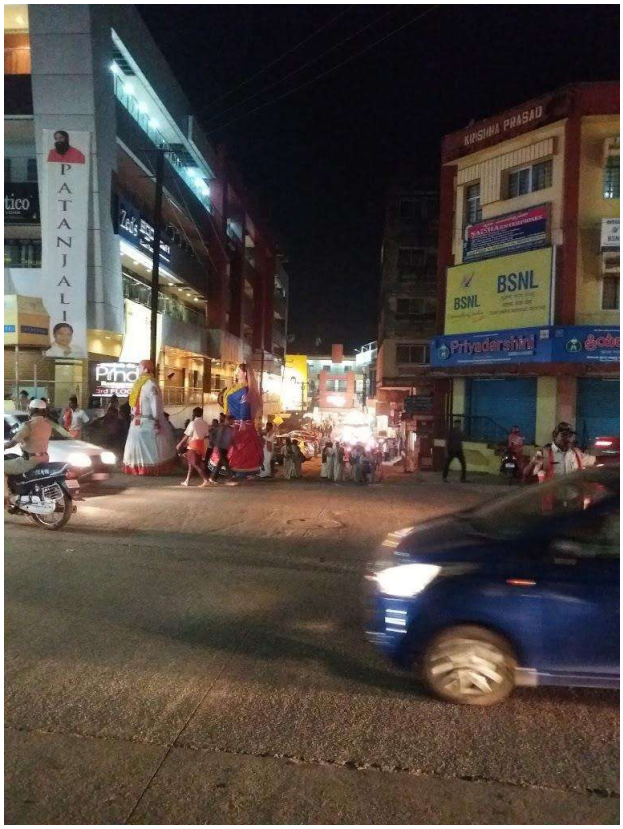
KRISHNA PRASAD
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Priyadarshini

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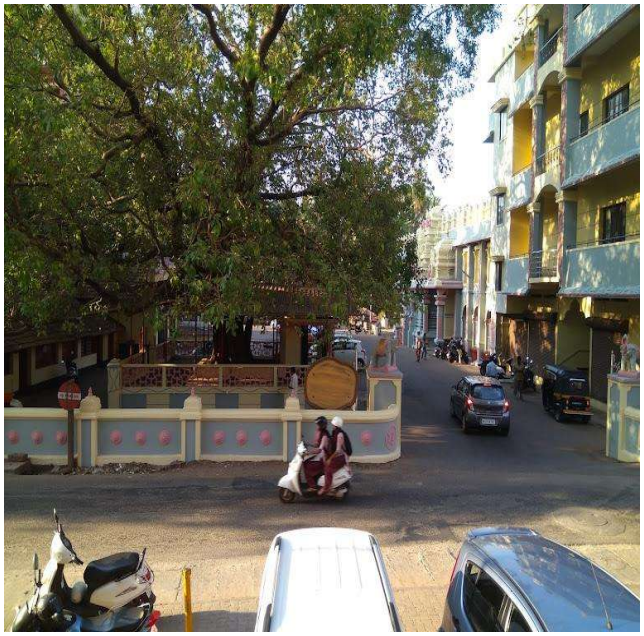

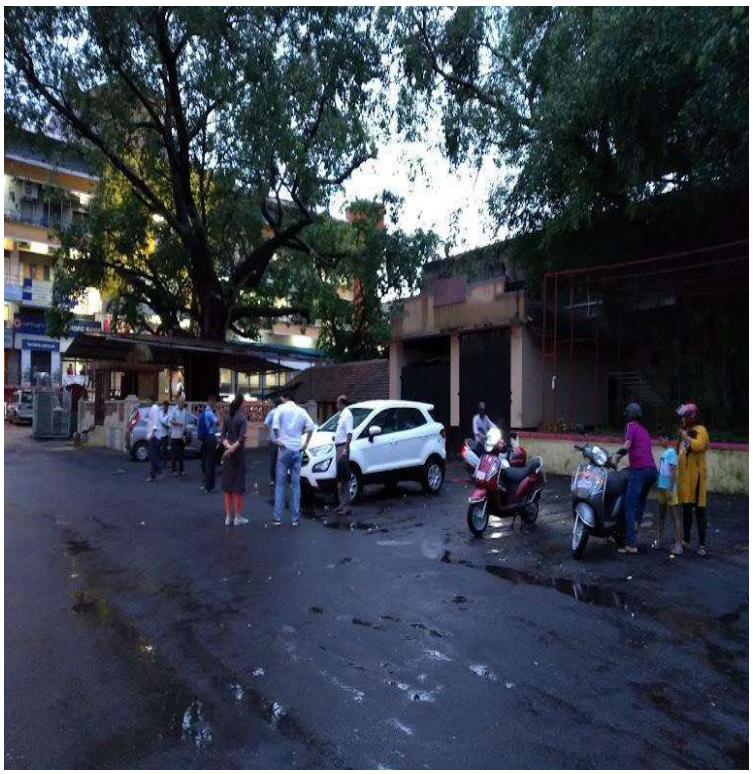

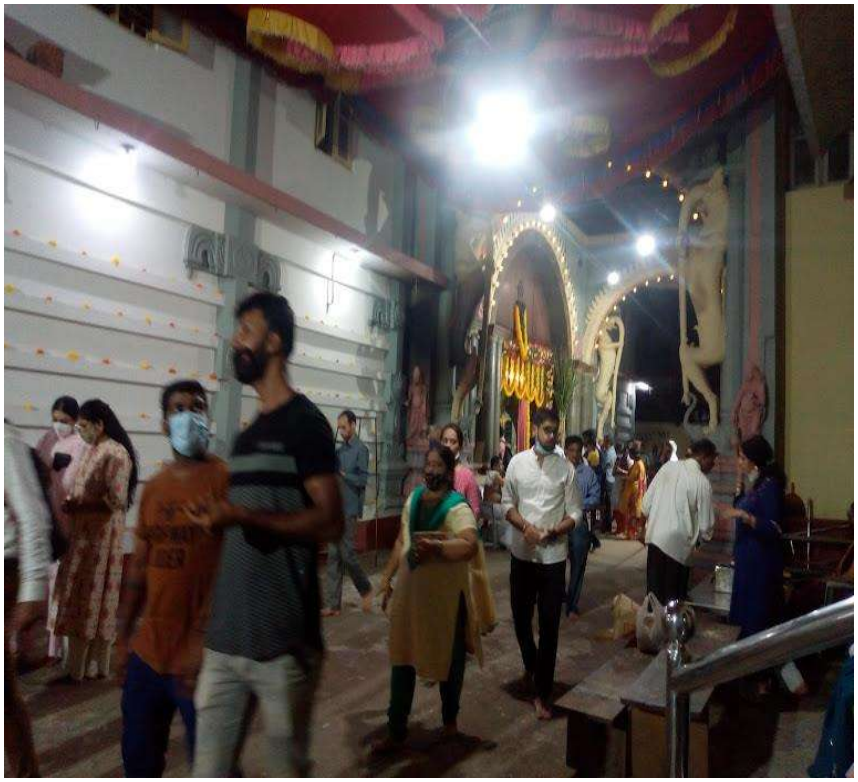

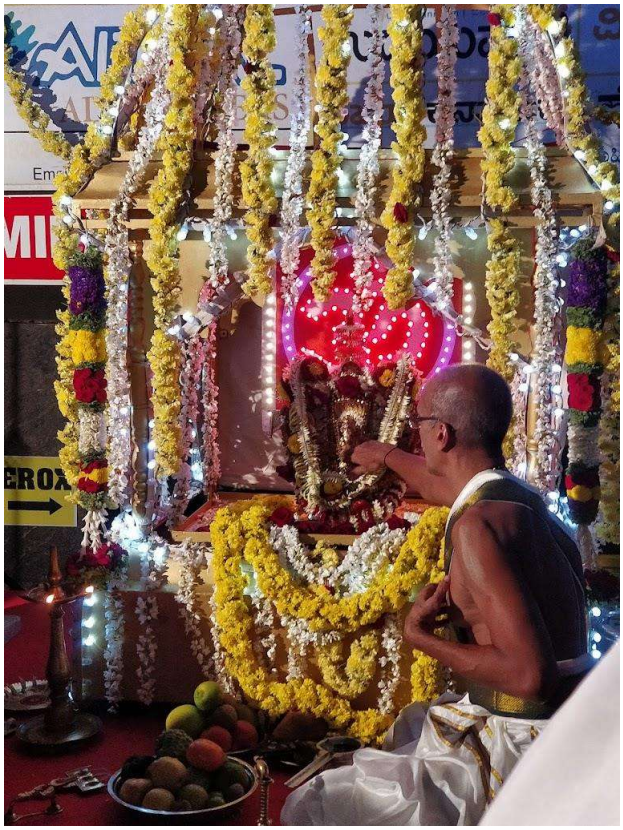

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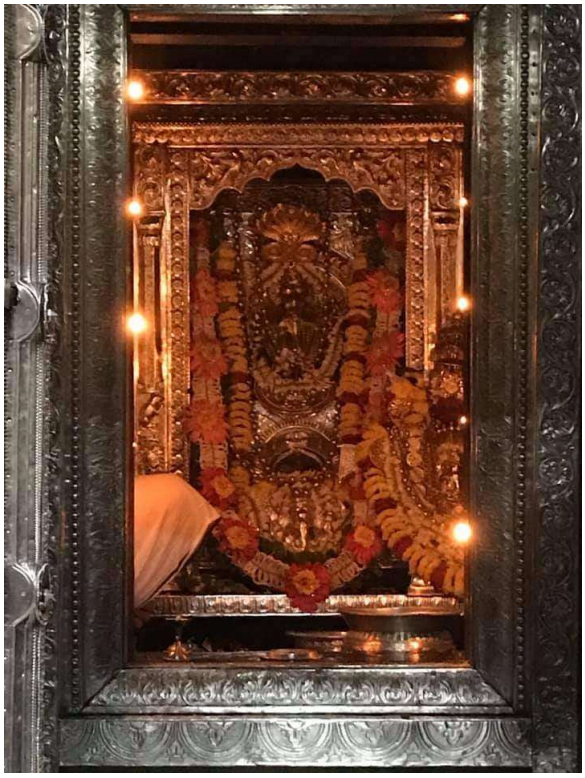
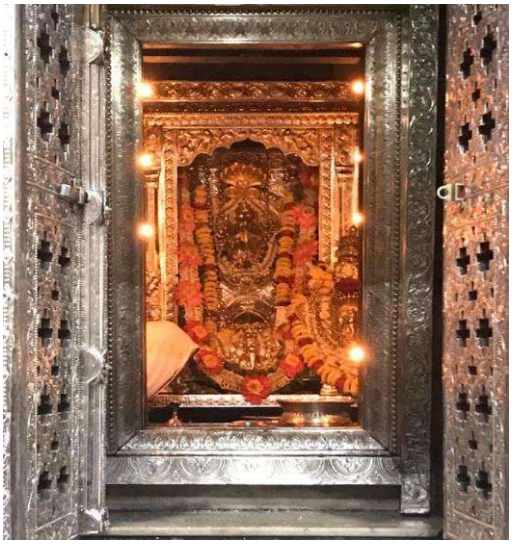
SAVE Heritage
25
SHARAVU MAHAGANAPATHY TEMPLE
This temple was built in the 12th century by Tuluva King Veerabahu. The Shrine of Lord Sharabeshwara is located on the western side of the temple and that of Mahaganapathy is on the south. The story of its origin and importance of the temple is narrated in the Skanda Purana. It is an exceptional religious place having a great history of more than 800 years.
ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪ್ರವಾಸೋದ್ಯಮ ಸಮಿತಿ
Karnataka
One state. Many worlds.
Department of Tourism

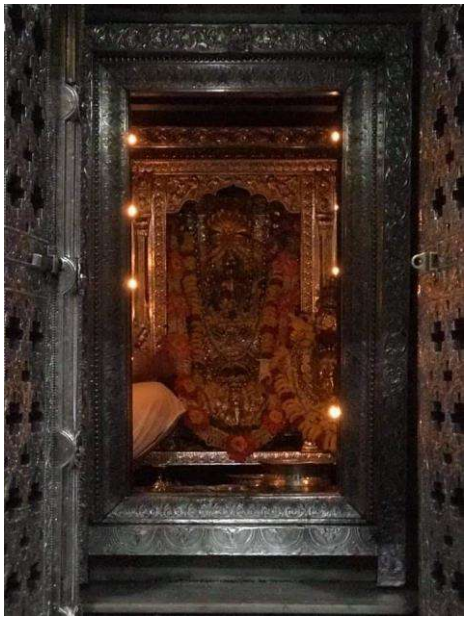
ಶ್ರೀ ಮಹಾ ಗಣಪತಿ ದೇವರು

Ref: Facebook page: Sri Sharavu Mahaganapathi

Photos:







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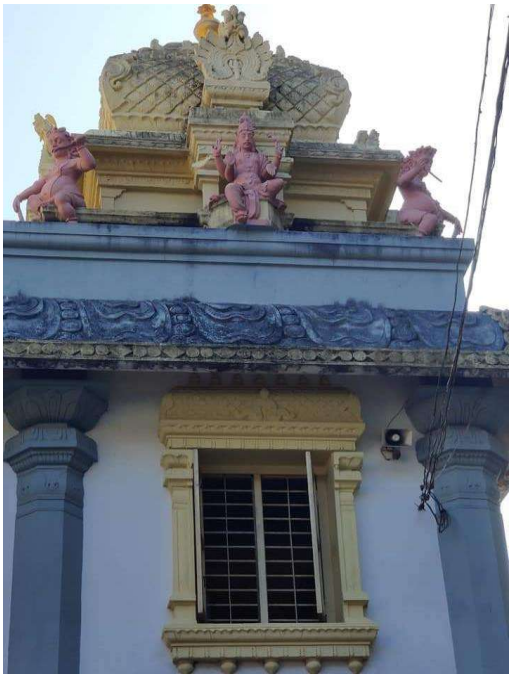

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YouTube videos:

Sharavu Mahaganapathi temple: https://youtu.be/MQXFcbPnaSY

Theerthayatra: Sri Sharavu Mahaganapathi temple: https://youtu.be/4ZU7ZHMgHSE

Sharavu Mahaganapathi : Dharma degula darshana: https://youtu.be/E9Y9Val_270

Inside Sharavu temple: https://youtu.be/DI4VZcuhblA

Public TV: Sharavu Mahaganapathi: https://dai.ly/x5uomq7

Car festival: https://youtu.be/qW3Ectqz6oA

Sri Ganesha Ashtottara shata namavali: https://youtu.be/_cYUQcYuiGc

Devotional- Vani Jayaram: https://youtu.be/wc0MTjqLhHc

Devotional: https://youtu.be/wPPDePXJ8lA

PB Srinivas - Devotional: https://youtu.be/udR9fbzx_Ks

Sharavu Mahaganapathi Devotional Kannada juke box:

https://youtu.be/YWOkqhFioww

Sharavu Festival juke box Devotional: https://youtu.be/fBjRAn71FAs

Vinayaka suprabhata: https://youtu.be/jfEmYYDpnTI

Devotional jukebox: https://youtu.be/aVGeAm8cRuo

Ganesha bhajan: https://youtu.be/Pb-wWVNRWd8

Devotional: PB Srinivas: https://youtu.be/hmUiGin6qPI

Ganesha bhajan-Kannada: https://youtu.be/xexBBRVTeXE

Famous Ganesha Temples of Coastal Karnataka - Part - III

Compiled by: M. Thirumaleshwar

Anegudde Sri Vinayaka temple, Kumbhasi

ANEGUDDE SRI MAHAGANAPATHI

Ref: Wikipedia

Etymology

While the name Kumbhasi is said to be derived from Kumbhasura, who was slain here. The story behind the name goes like, Long ago Once, faced with recurring spells of drought in the region, the sage Agasthya decides to perform yagas and penance to please the gods and bring rain. But all his efforts were constantly ruined by a demon named Kumbhasura living in the vicinity. The sage is determined that the demon must be eliminated to bring peace and prosperity to the region. Having learned that the Pandavas were roaming the region in exile, he requests Dharmaraya (Yudhisthira) to send Bhima for slaying the demon. Being the strongest amongst the Pandavas, Bhima readily agrees and a ferocious battle ensues. Despite Bhima's strength, he is unable to kill Kumbhasura, who, by the virtue of a boon, seems invincible. Worried about the prospect of defeat, Bhima, while returning to camp after the day's fight, happens to hear a divine voice that advises him to invoke the blessings of Lord Ganesha for achieving victory. On praying to the Lord, Bhima is bestowed with a sword by him, in the guise of an elephant that helps Bhima slay the demon. The region thus derives its name from two words namely Kumbhasura, the demon and Asi (sword), the weapon used to slay him. It is also said that as Lord Ganesha descended to earth in the guise of an elephant to bestow the sword, an elephant shaped rock is said to have appeared at this point, thus giving the place its other name, Ane--gu-dde, meaning the hillock having an elephant shaped rock (ane meaning eleph-ant and gudde meaning hillock in Kannada)..[1]

One of the best known Ganesha temples in Udupi District is that of Shri Maha Ganapathi at Anegudde. Anegudde is one of the seven 'Mukti Sthalas' (Parashurama Kshetra) in coastal Karnataka.[2]

Here, Lord Ganapathi is also called, 'Siddhi Vinakaya' and 'Sarva Siddhi Pradaayaka', the provider of all boons. People come here with all kinds of wishes. The Lord Vinayaka here is said to fulfill all the wishes of his devotees.

How to reach

Kumbhasi is located on the NH-17 (now NH-66) at a distance of 96 km from Mangalore, 9 km from Kundapur, and 30 km from Udupi. Kumbhasi is located about 400 km from the state capital Bengaluru.[3]

Frequent bus service is available from Mangalore /Udupi /Kundapur to Kumbhasi.

One can either walk from Kumbashi bus stand using the stairs or hire an auto rickshaw to reach Anegudde temple at the top of the hill.

The nearest airport is at Bajpe near Mangalore. The nearest railway station is at Barkur, near Kundapur.

Temple

Anegudde Temple has two guest houses, "Amoda" &"Pramoda" for pilgrims.

Special Days

On the Chauthi / Chaturthi (the 4th day after the full moon) of every lunar month, special poojas are held at the temple. Annual Rathossava and Ganesh chaturthi were celebration were very famous. Refer Facebook page for upcoming events (Facebook.com/aneguddetemple)

Other information

Other places to visit in Kumbashi are "Shree Harihara temple", " Shree Surynarayana temple" and "Shree Aiyappa swamy temple". All the three temples are located in the vicinity of "Anegudde temple".

Ref: Anegudde.in

Anegudde Sri Vinayaka Devasthana, Kumbashi

Anegudde village is located at a distance of 9 km south of Kundapura, in Udupi District. Anegudde is also popularly called as Kumbashi. The name Kumbhashi is said to be derived from demon Kumbhasura. According to the history, when drought hit this area, Sage Agasthya performed penance to appease the Varuna, the Rain God. During the penance, demon Kumbhasura started troubling the sages. Bheemasena gets weapon from Lord Ganesha to kill Kumbahasura and assassinate him at this place. Anegudde is rewarded one of the seven 'Mukti Sthalas' of Karnataka (Parashurama kshetra). The temple at Anegudde is dedicated to Lord Vinayaka (Ganesha). Anegudde is the combination of two words - 'Aane' meaning 'Elephant' and 'Gudde', which stands for 'hillock' as it is the abode of the elephant-headed god, Lord Vinayaka.

Festivities

Ganesh Chaturthi is the main festival celebrated at Anegudde temple and Sankashta Chaturthi is also celebrated with great devotion. On the Chauthi / Chaturthi (the 4th day after the full moon) of every lunar month, special poojas are held at the temple. Devotees frequently perform several poojas and take prasadam at this temple.

The car festival (Rathostava) of this temple is held during first week of December.

History ..Sthala Purana(Lands' Legend)

As myths run, a devotee (Vishweshwara Upadhyaya) was living here, regularly worshipping Lord Ganesha. One day, a Brahmin Vatu (young boy) appeared in his dream and said that he was hungry. Taking Upadhyaya with him, the Vatu disappeared near a stone in Nagachala. Getting surprised by this unusual dream, he started off on the next morning in search of the spot, where the Brahmin boy disappeared in his dream. It was his usual path, which led to a pond, where he used to take his bath, bring sacred water for Abhishekam and collect flowers for worshipping Lord Ganesha. Soon he found the same granite stone, which he witnessed in his dream and was covered by wild flowers giving it a divine appearance. Impressed by this sight, Upadhyaya hurriedly took his bath in the nearby pond and worshipped the deity and offered wild flowers and fruits. He continued to do so for a long time. One day, he saw a cow standing there pouring in milk from her udder on the deity. After this incidence, his devotion became stagnant and worshiped his God with more devotion. People generously donated land on which a straw hut was constructed to enable Upadhyaya to continue his worship. Thus started a new tradition of worship at Kumbhashi, which did not stop at any stage.

Specality

12 feet tall Aane Gudde Vinayaka is 'UDBHAVA MURUTHI' (Natural Stone), a single stone in the form of very elephant itself. The Tilak on the forehead is made of Sri Gandha (Sandle Paste) and the God has Swrna Mukha made of 5 Kgs of pure Gold. Rest of the Kavacha (Idol's body) is made of pure Silver.

It is also believed that the statue of Lord Ganapathi is growing every year.

Recent Improvements

The Temple management is hereditary-oriented and presently K Lakshminarayana Upadhyaya and K Vishwambhara Upadhyaya are the trustees and K Sooryanarayana Upadhyaya holds the position of the Dharmadarshi (Managing Trustee). The ancient Temple was renovated in 1985 and a new compound wall, main entrance, tower (Mahagopura), Yajna Mantap, dining hall, guest house, dormitory, water supply and other works were done. In the year 2000, a massive dining hall was completed at a cost of Rs one crore, which also facilitates holding ceremonies. During the last 15 years (1985-2000), various developmental projects

amounting to Rs 2.25 crores have been completed and the management also constructed a Temple office and Naivedya Pakashala at an expense of Rs 60 lakhs.

Anegudde Temple has 2 guest houses "Amoda" & "Pramoda" for pilgrims, and a AC cottage for VVIPs.

Seva List

1	Karpoora Aarathi	5-00
2	Panchakajjaya Prasada	10-00
3	Astoththara Shathanamarchana	20-00
4	Ksheerabisheka	40-00
5	Harivana Nayivedhya Panchamrutha	60-00
6	1 Coconut Ganahoma	30-00
7	Maha Pooja	350-00
8	Sathya Ganapathi Vratha	90-00
9	Sanna Rangapooja Skaare	500-00
10	Sanna Rangapooja Kadale Bella	600-00
11	Madhyama Rangapooja	600-00
12	Maha Rangapooja	700-00
13	Sahasra Namarchana	300-00
14	Upanishath Abhisheka (21 times)	300-00
15	Trikala Pooja	500-00
16	Hoovina Pooja (Excluding cost of flower)	130-00
17	Alankara Pooja	200-00
18	Pushpaka Rathosthava	2000-00
19	Rajatha Rathostava	3500-00
20	Satyanarayana Vratha	160-00
21	Monthly 1 Ganahoma for 1 year (with postal)	430-00

Other Sevas that can be performed on enquiry and prior Intimation

22	Vahana Pooja	
23	125 Coconut Moodu Ganapathi	

24 1000 Coconut Moodu Ganapathi

25 Mudi Akki Kadubu

26 Thulabara

27 48 Coconut Ganahoma

28 108 Coconut Ganahoma

29 1008 Coconut Ganahoma

30 Atharvasirsha Ganapathi Upanishath Homa Kanike

31 Sankasta Chathurthi Vratha Udyapana Kanike

32 Stayanarayana Vratha Udyapana Kanike

Please Note: Enquire separately in person and in advance at Temple office for sevas of Upanishathhoma, Satyaganapathi Udyapane, Sankastahara Chaturthi, Nityaviniyoga, Varshika Ganahoma and please mention correctly 'seva name' in MT, MO.

Please send payments to:

Managing Trustee

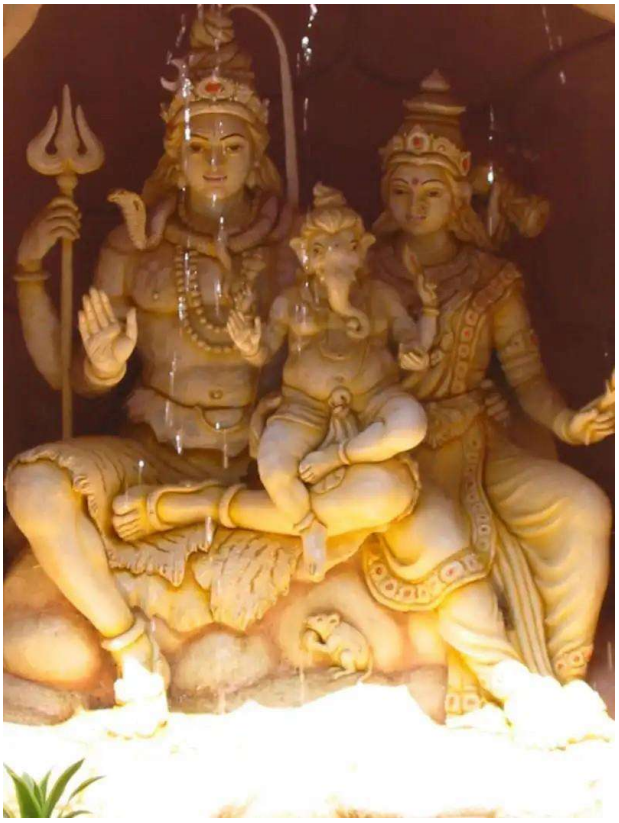
Anegudde Sri Vinayaka Temple Kumbashi 576257 Udupi Dist

Contact: Temple officials

Festival (Anegudde Habba)

For daily rituals during festival and programmes please contact Temple officials

Photos:



ANEGUDDE SHRI VINAYAKA TEMPLE

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Contact Us:

Anegudde Sri Vinayaka Devasthana

National Highway : 17

Kumbashi, 576257, Kundapura Taluk

Udupi District, Karnataka, India

Seva Section

Timings : 5:30 A.M to 8:30 P.M

08254272221, 9480272221

Seva List

Administrative Office,

Managing Trustee

Anegudde Sri Vinayaka Devasthana

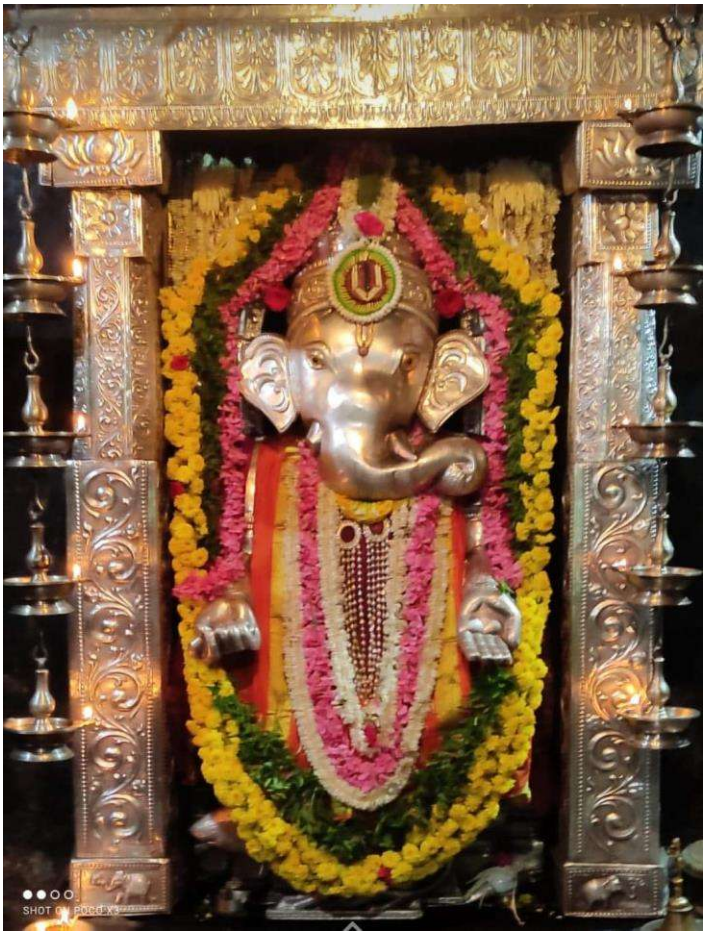
Kumbashi 576 257 Udupi Dist,

08254-261079, 267397 (10 Am to 5 Pm)

Please Note: All payments to be made only by DD, MO, MT and in person

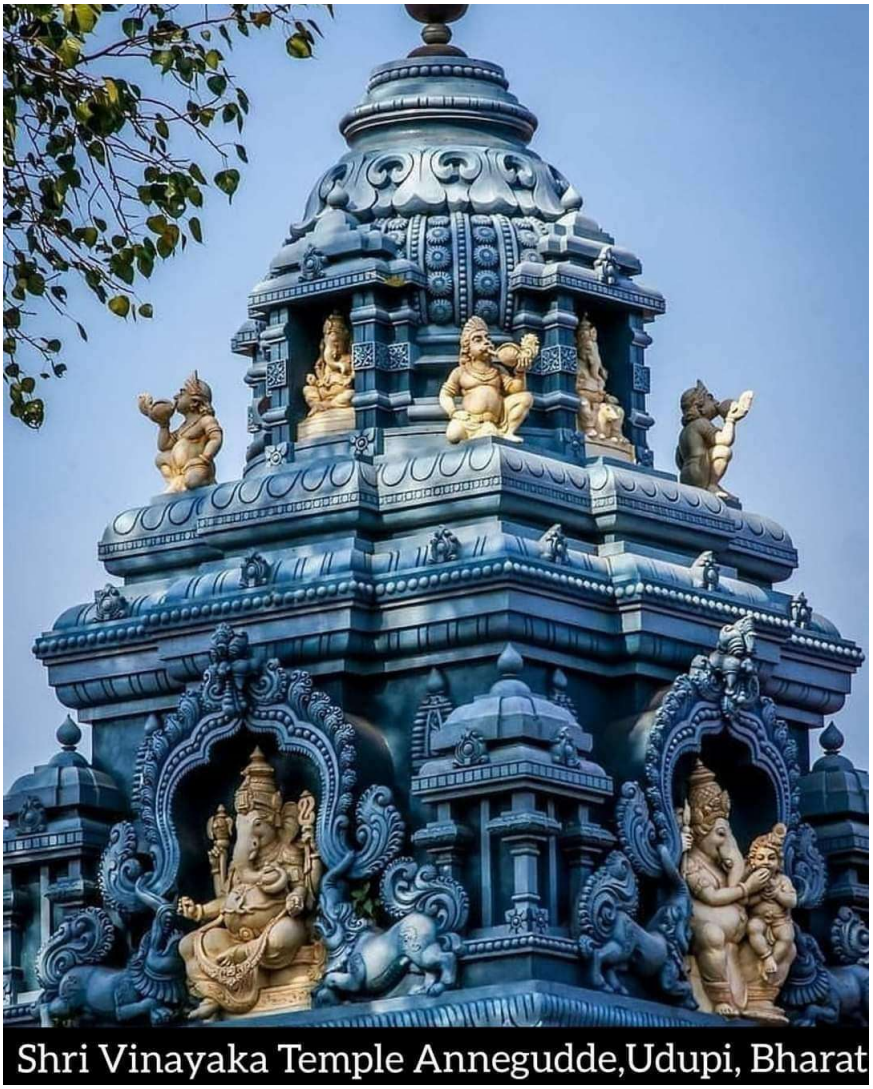
Ref: Facebook page: anegudde shri vinayaka temple:

Photos:



08.06.2021

02.06.2021



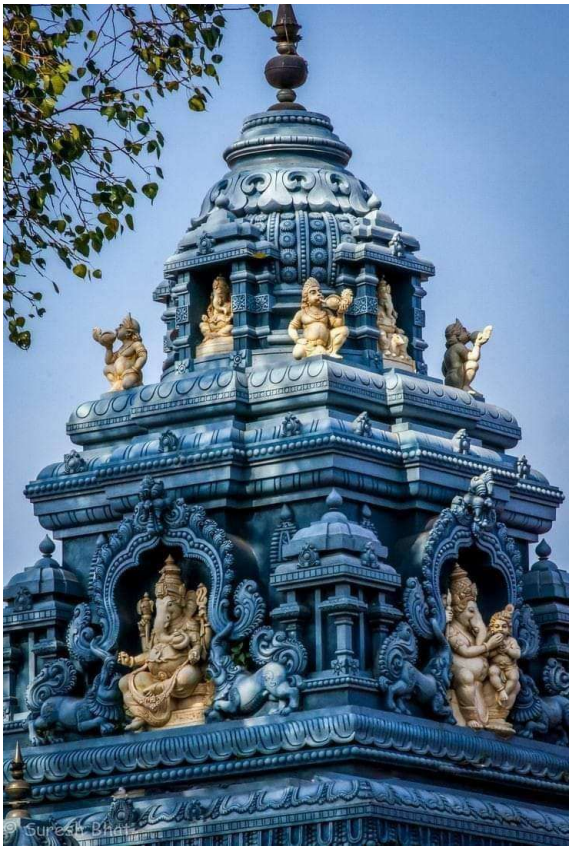
Shri Vinayaka Temple Annegudde,Udupi, Bharat

Anegudde Shri Vinayaka Temple

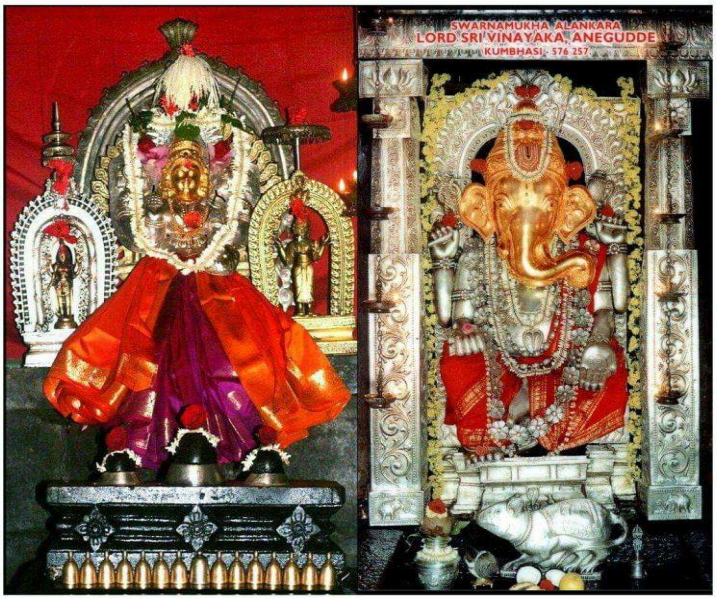
SHOT ON POCO X3

ANEGUDDE SRI VINAYAKA TEMPLE
SEVA COUNTER

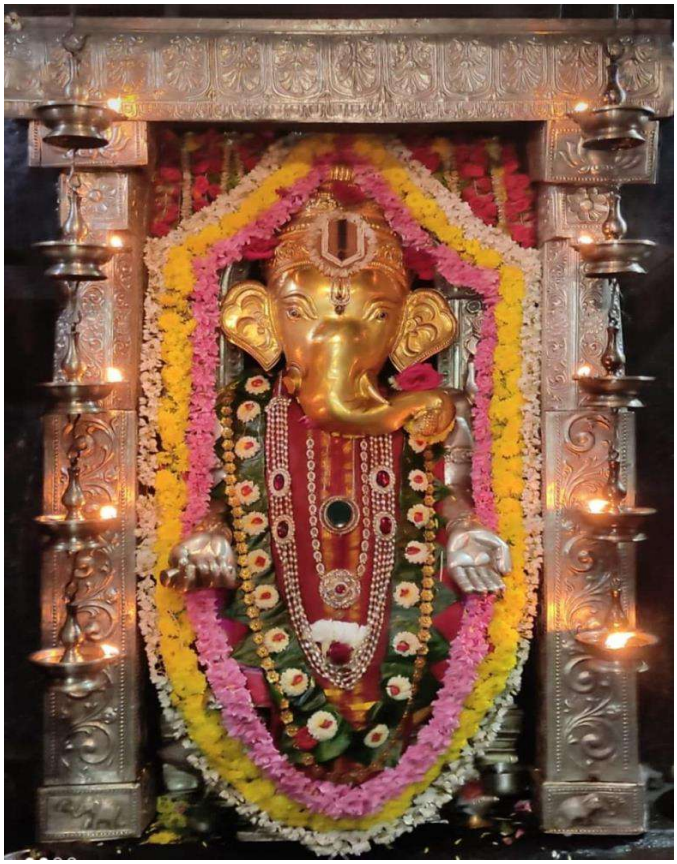
ANEGUDDE SRI VINAYAKA TEMPLE
SEVA COUNTER

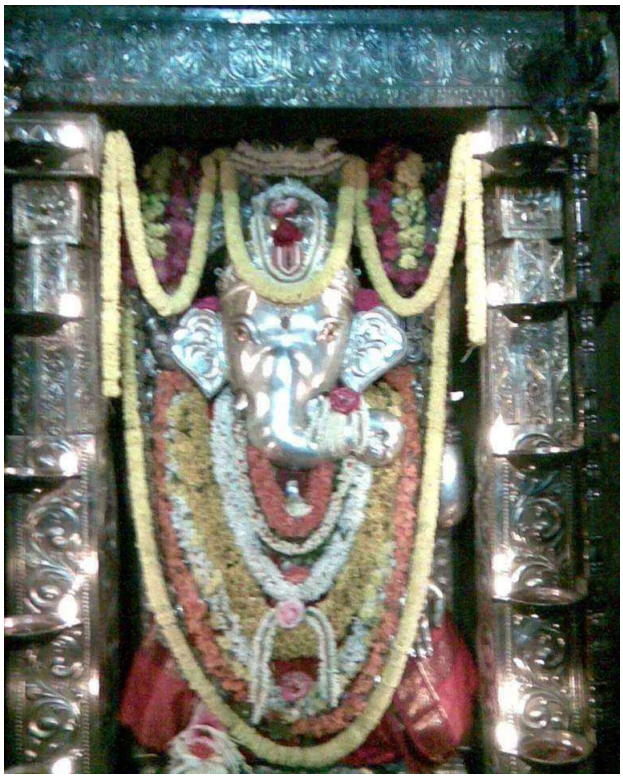

© Suresh Bhat

ಆನೆಗುಡ್ಡೆ ಶ್ರೀ ವಿನಾಯಕ ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನ
ಕುಂಭಾಸಿ- 576 257, ಕುಂದಾಪುರ ತಾಲೂಕು.
ದಿನಾಂಕ : 17-11-2016ನೇ ಗುರುವಾರದಂದು
ದೀಪೋತ್ಸವ ಪ್ರಯುಕ್ತ
ಸಹಸ್ರ ನಾಳಿಕೇರ ಗಣಯಾಗ
ಜರಗಲಿರುವುದು.
ಸಂಜೆ ಗಂಟೆ 6.00ರಿಂದ 9.00ರ ವರೆಗೆ "ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ"
ಮಹಿಳಾ ಯಕ್ಷ ಬಳಗ, ಕೋಟೇಶ್ವರ ಇವರಿಂದ "ಯಕ್ಷಗಾನ ತಾಳಮದ್ದಲೆ"
ರಾತ್ರಿ ಗಂಟೆ 9.00ರಿಂದ "ದೀಪೋತ್ಸವ"
ಪರ್ಯಾಯ ಅರ್ಚಕರು * ಆಡಳಿತ ಮಂಡಳಿ * ಅರ್ಚಕ ಮಂಡಳಿ


SWARNAMUKHA ALANKARA
LORD SRI VINAYAKA ANEGUDDE
KUMBHASI- 576 257

ANEGUDDE SRI VINAYAKA TEMPLE





TEMPLE

FB Videos:

Aarti darshan: https://www.facebook.com/TempleConnect/videos/403964927432334/

Temple: https://www.facebook.com/draupadi.amman.5/videos/196829401883777/

Vinayaka remple: https://www.facebook.com/RR.JaiShreeram/videos/1125643924485491/

Aarti darshan: https://www.facebook.com/TempleConnect/videos/471745127421748/

Ganesh chaturthi at temple:

https://www.facebook.com/203197703477132/videos/2022523471139144/

Shri Siddhivinayaka temple:

https://www.facebook.com/festivalsonindia/videos/862516480903058/

Mahamangalaarati: https://www.facebook.com/shankar.holla.3/videos/1565014933849678/

Mahamangalaarati: https://www.facebook.com/100000041999291/videos/3572580456086652/

Anegudde Mahaganapathi temple: singer: Sooryagayatri:

https://www.facebook.com/Raghuaami/videos/985006758582954/

Ganesh chaturthi special video:

https://www.facebook.com/bhagavadgitaclass/videos/623120658211651/

Mahamangalaarti: https://www.facebook.com/heegu.unteonline.net/videos/878275858987292/

Lord Vinayaka: https://www.facebook.com/421347574741541/videos/468194164443400/

Anegudde Siddhivinayaka temple:

https://www.facebook.com/vasanth.vasu.9256028/videos/220048835424090/

Vinayaka chaturthi: https://www.facebook.com/daijiworldTV/videos/1028604823848638/

Ref: shivallibrahmins.com

Situated in Kumbhashi, Anegudde is about 100 kms from Mangalore and 9 kms from Kundapur. It is one of the most beautiful Temple in the region with peaceful ambience. It is also one of the 'Sapthakshetra' of 'TULUNAADU' and also called as Mukti Sthala.

The Lord is called Siddhi Vinayaka or Sarva Siddhi Pradaayaka will grant and fulfill his devotees' wishes. People believe in him that he will solve many of their problems and hence the place is known as " Mukti Stalas" which means "Place where you can attain Salvation". The garba griha or the main sanctum has the Lord Vinayaka in Chaturbuja (with 4 arms) in huge rock like structure covered in silver armour. Two arms are posing as "Varada Hasta" granting boons, and two hands indicate to attain salvation. All around the shrine there are sculptural depictions from the Bhargava Purana.

Anegudde means elephant (Aane) hillock (Gudde) and it is the abode of the elephant god, Sri Vinayaka. It is one of the seven places of pilgrimage in the region called 'Parashurama Srishti' which are believed to be created by sage Parashurama.

History:

It is believed when drought hit this area, the sage Agasthya came here to perform yagna to please the rain god. The demon Kumbhasura tried to disrupt the yagna by troubling the sages performing the yagna. To rescue the sages Lord Ganesha blessed Bheema, the strongest among the Padavas with a sword, using which Bheema killed the demon and facilitated the completion of the yagna.

In Theertha Prabandham Shri Vadirajaru exlained, since Bheema Killed demon using the sword(Asi) the name of the place is termed as Kumbhashi.

Tulabharam, a custom of offering to God valuables in weight equivalent of a person is frequently done in this temple by devotees. Auspicious ceremonies like wedding, naming ceremony etc. are also held here.

Two guest houses by name Amoda & Pramoda are available at the premises of Anegudde Sri Vinayaka Temple. Guest Houses will be provided only on prior booking.

People from far off places come here to take blessings from Lord Vinayaka. On the Chauthi / Chaturthi (the 4th day after the full moon) of every lunar month, special poojas are held at the temple. Also the Ganesh Chaturthi is celebrated with great splendor. In recent times His Holiness Sri Vishwesha Theertha Swamiji of Pejavar Mutt inaugurated a huge dining hall which is able to accommodate 1000 people. Lunch is served to devotees as 'Maha Prasada' everyday.

Postal Address:

Anegudde Shree Vinayaka Temple

Kumbhasi

Kundapura taluk,

Udupi District. INDIA

Pin code: 576 257

Phone:

Office – 91-8254-261079

Seva Counter – 91-8254-272221

How to reach:

Kumbhashi is located on the NH 17 at a distance of 96 km from Mangalore, 9 km from Kundapur, and 30 km from Udupi. Kumbhashi is located about 400 km from the state capital Bengaluru. Frequent bus service is available from Mangalore /Udupi /Kundapur to Kumbhashi. One can either walk from Kumbashi bus stand using the stairs or hire an autorickshaw to reach Anegudde temple at the top of the hill. The nearest airport is at Bajpe near Mangalore. The nearest railway station is at Barkur, near Kundapur.

Ref: tripadvisor.in

Photos:

ಆನೆಗುಡ್ಡೆಯಿಂದ (ರಸ್ತೆ ನಕ್ಷೆ)
Road Map from Anegudde
Murudeshwar
Kollur
to Nagara
Byndoor
Maravanthe
Hattiangady
To Shimoga
Kundapur
Beach
Anegudde
Saligrama
Sringeri
Manipal
Karkala
Horanadu
Chikmagalore
Malpe
Udupi
Kalasa
Belur
Moodabidre
Ujire
Hassan
Dharmasthala
Mangalore
Subramanya
To Kerala
Sullia
Madikeri
(ಅಂದಾಜು ದೂರ)
Not to Scale
ಸುಬ್ರಹ್ಮಣ್ಯ / Subramanya 187 ಕಿ.ಮೀ.
ಉಡುಪಿ / Udupi 32 ಕಿ.ಮೀ.
ಧರ್ಮಸ್ಥಳ / Dharmasthala 139 ಕಿ.ಮೀ.
ಹತ್ತಿಯಂಗಡಿ / Hattiangadi 15 ಕಿ.ಮೀ.
ಮಂಗಳೂರು / Mangalore 90 ಕಿ.ಮೀ.
ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು / Bengaluru 445 ಕಿ.ಮೀ.
ಕೊಲ್ಲೂರು / Kollur 45 ಕಿ.ಮೀ.
ಗೋಕರ್ಣ / Gokarna 147 ಕಿ.ಮೀ.
ಮುರ್ಡೇಶ್ವರ / Murdeshwar 71 ಕಿ.ಮೀ.
ಮರವಂತೆ / Maravanthe 22 ಕಿ.ಮೀ.
ಶೃಂಗೇರಿ / Sringeri 91 ಕಿ.ಮೀ.
ಕುಂದಾಪುರ / Beach 1 ಕಿ.ಮೀ.
ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಲಿ.
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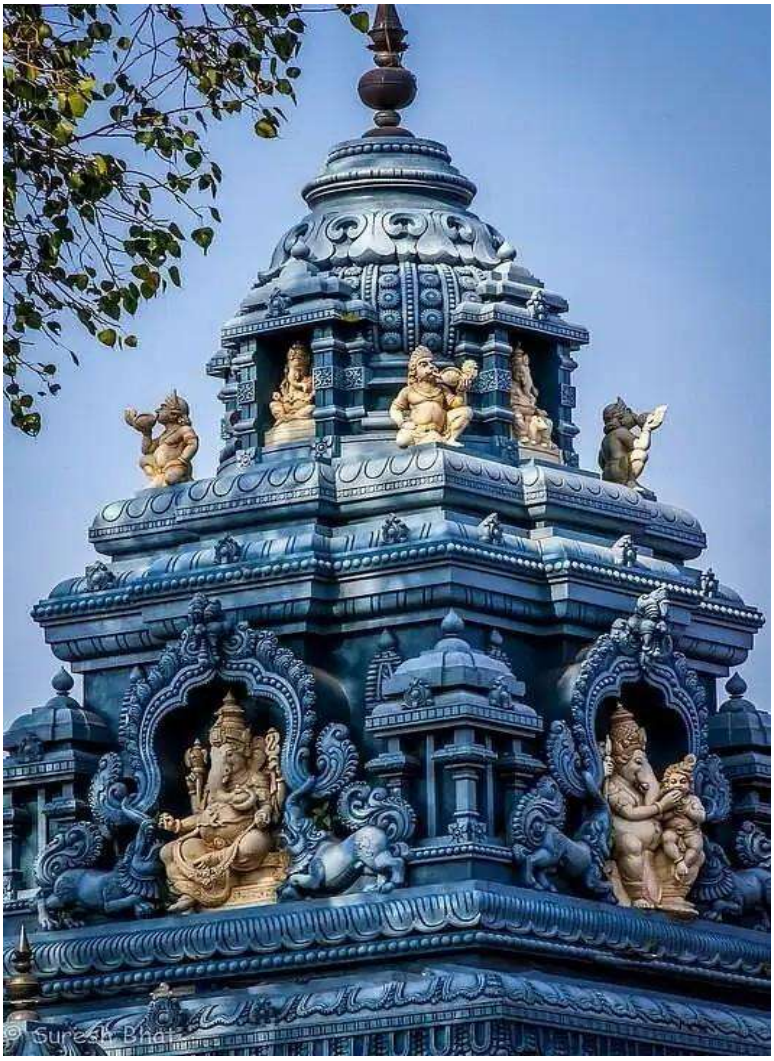
EkMusafir

SEVA COUNTER

ANEGUDDE SRI VINAYAKA TEMPLE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ಆನೆಗುದ್ದೆ ಶ್ರೀ ವಿನಾಯಕ ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನ
ಕುಂಭಾಸಿ-576257
ANEGUDDE SRI VINAYAKA TEMPLE
KUMBHASI - 576257

ನಾಗಾಚಲ ಶ್ರೀ ಅಯ್ಯಪ್ಪ ಸ್ವಾಮಿ ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನ
NAGACHALA SRI AYYAPPA SWAMY TEMPLE

YouTube videos:

Anegudde Vinayaka temple:https://youtu.be/Esg3u-bnmic

Shri kshetra Anegudde (Kannada): https://youtu.be/8yYmegGL9tc

Sowthadka and Anegudde Vinayaka: https://youtu.be/3BQraGQ6XFU

Anegudde Vinayaka temple - teerthayatra: https://youtu.be/ecKNiczdJ0k

Anegudde temple-daajiworld: https://youtu.be/tYkd0qfOUMw

Anegudde Kumbhasi: https://youtu.be/O2qRghZm5Zc

Anegudde temple-udupitourism: https://youtu.be/pBDnW3hM8O0

Anegudde temple: https://youtu.be/o-ffYtaIjHU

Kumbhashi temple-Ganesh chaturthi: https://youtu.be/OmTnvkrM0ZU

Anegudde temple-dailymotion video: https://dai.ly/x7qolvt

Anegudde Vinayaka temple: https://youtu.be/bsGuFxkSfgo

Anegudde - Vinayaka chaturthi 2020: https://fb.watch/7O1D7mTK07/

Famous Ganesha Temples of Coastal Karnataka - Part - IV

Compiled by: M. Thirumaleshwar

Sri Siddhi Vinayaka temple, Hattiangadi

Ref: srisiddhivinayakatemple.com

History & Background

Hattiangadi is a village in Kundapura taluk of Udupi district. The village is famous for Siddivinayaka temple.

The eighth century old Sri Siddhivinayaka Temple at Hattiyangadi in Kundapur taluk is a historical and well-known pilgrimage centre for Hindus of the coast. Hattiyangadi (Pattinagara) was the capital of Alupa Kings, who ruled the Tulunadu during seventh and eighth centuries. They had close ties with some other Jain cities such as Purigere (Lakshmeeshwara) and Hombuja (Humcha). Later Hoysala and Honnekambala Kings ruled Hattiyangadi, which was also known as Goshtipura, as it hosted a number of intellectual debates.

Hattiangadi, about 8 km to the northeast of Kundapur, which is famous for the ancient Siddhi Vinayaka Temple, also houses many other ancient Temples.

Hattiyangadi, which was once a capital of Alupa Kings, is now a small village. But it has still managed to retain its attraction with lush green mountains on one side and the curvaceous Varahi River on the other. On the bank of the river there is a spot called Aramane Adi, which earlier housed a palace. At an elevated spot nearby is the Chandranatha Basadi and behind it is the Jattiraya's Temple.

It was a sacred place for the meditation of Sri Govindarama Yathivarya (Saint) during the 16th century. The Saint blessed his disciple and the then Temple priest Rama Bhatta, who later cultivated a number of poetic works and got the reputation as Kavi (poet) Rama. The saint had also predicted that the Temple would become famous worldwide during next three hundred years. What a true prediction it was! Now, the Temple is attracting a number of devotees from all parts of the world.

Hattiangadi is well known for its Siddivinayaka Temple, which is supposed to have been constructed around the seventh or eighth century. The Lord Ganapathi Temple is situated on the bank of River Varahi. It is the only Temple in India, where the idol of Lord Vinayaka sports a jata-hair. The idol itself is carved of a Saligrama stone and is 2.5 feet high and Vinayaka's curly hair is left loose at the back. The trunk is bent towards the left.

It is believed that the idol may be in standing posture. The deity's right hand is situated inside the basement and holds a vessel full of Modakas in its left hand. According to experts, the deity is of Bala Ganesha, which has just two arms and various ornaments are also found on the idol. The statue grows in size every year and this is visible from the fact that it has outgrown the silver casting. The entire shrine is carved from black marble. Since the God is supposed to grant the wishes of the devotees, the title 'Siddi' is conferred on Lord Vinayaka.

Sahasra Narikela Ganayaga (a Yaga using 1008 coconuts), Sri Sathya Ganapathi Vratha, Laksha Doorvarchane, Sindhura (kumkum) Archane, and others poojas are offered here for Lord Vinayaka on special occasions such as Sankashtahara Chaturthi, Ganesha Chowthi, Navarathri

and on every Tuesday, Friday and Sunday on the request of the devotees. Devotees are offering poojas such as Ashtadravyathmaka Ganahavana and Thrikala Pooja every day.

The renovated Temple was inaugurated in 1980 by the then Chief Minister of Karnataka Devaraj Arasu. The Temple was once again renovated and was built in granites in 1997. Thirty-two Ganapathi idols as explained in Mudgala Purana were also installed in the Temple premises. A Navagraha Mandir was also added. A concrete tower has been established on Tallur Vandse Highway to welcome the devotees coming to Hattiyangadi Siddhivinayaka Temple. The Temple is running the Central Gurukula English Medium residential school, which is intending to impart quality education.

The management is also developing the Varahi Thapovana (herbal plantation) at a cost of Rs one crore. This also includes Navagraha Vana, Rashivana, Nakshathravana Saptharshivana and Panchayathanavana as explained in Hindu Holy books. Thapovana covers a guesthouse, Guru Kuteera, fountain and other light and sound equipment intending to entertain visitors.

Managing trustee of the Temple Sri Ramachandra Bhat has put great efforts in developing the Temple as a perfect Hindu pilgrimage. The Temple was provided with all basic amenities including an approach road. The devotees coming from far are provided free food at Sri Balchandra Prasada the Temple-dining hall that accommodates 400-500 people at one sitting. On the top floor are the Pravachana Mandir and Sabhagruha. The Temple has well-equipped lodges, choultry, seminar hall, Yaga Shala. Goshala (cowshed), and Kalyana Mantapa for the benefit of the devotees.

The Temple also houses the Siddivinayaka School of ancient scriptures, where students are given free accommodation, food, clothes and education. Various developmental activities are conducted with help of the money received in charity. Various cultural activities are held throughout the year along with state-level Yakshagana Kammata-workshop, study and demonstration of medicinal herbs and shrubs, agricultural and yoga camps etc.

For the Seva Services

Please Note:

We have all the facilities to courier the pooje prasada to you. However while booking your seva / pooje service please send us the following details - Name of the person (for the pooje to be done), Rashi, Nakshatra and Gothra and the complete address.

We accept bank transfers for the amount for the pooje/seva services."Please contact the temple office for pooje / seva amount before transferring the amount and make sure to give out your above mentioned details"

Name of the Bank: Karnataka Bank

Branch: Hattiangadi

Account Number: 2982500100000101

IFSC Code: KARB0000298

Name of the Account Holder: Sri Siddhivinayaka Seva Trust ®

List of Pooja Services

Mangalarthi

Panchakajjaya

Ashtottara Shatanama Archaney

Dwadasha Doorvarchaney

Huvina Pooje

Alankara Pooje

Alankara & Huvina Pooje

Vehicle Pooje

Moodu Ganapathi Kanike

Kalabaddha Sevegalu;

Kalpokta Vishesha Maha Pooje

Sahasranama Pooje

Trikala Pooje

Sannaranga Pooje

Madhyama Ranga Pooje

Maharanga Pooje

Hireyranga Pooje

Sarva Seva

Vishesha Sarva Seve

Maha Vishesha Seve

Gana Havana

Gana Havana (Punyah Kalasha Stapanadi Sahita)

Prasada Seva (1 Dinada Anna Dana)

Rudrabhisheka (Mornings only)

Panchamrutha Abisheka

48 Upanishad Abhisheka

108 Upanishad Abhisheka

Prasada (Before 11 Am in the Morning)

List of Special Pooja Services

Satyaganapathi Vrata

Satyanarayana Vrata

Namakarna

Choula

Anna Prashana

Aksharabhyasa

Karnavedhana

Upanayana

Madhuvekanike

Tulabara

Sankashta Chaturthi Pooje

Modaka Naivedya

Chandana Abhisheka

List of Monthly Seva Services

1 Month Anna Nevedya

1 Month Ksheera Abhisheka

1 Month Thuppada Deepa

1 Month Taila Deepa

1 Month Phala Samarpane

Sankashta Chaturthi Pooje (*For 12 Months*)

Sankashta Chaturthi Samoohika Gana Havana (*For 12 Months*)

List of Permanent Seva Services

Shashwatha Gana Havana

Shashwatha Nitya Pooje

Shashwatha Sankashta Chaturthi

Sashwatha Nanda Deepa

Sashwatha Anna Dana

PHONE:

(08254) 264201 | +91 99027 75052 | +91 94482 97048

EMAIL:

hattingadyshrisiddhivinayakat@gmail.com

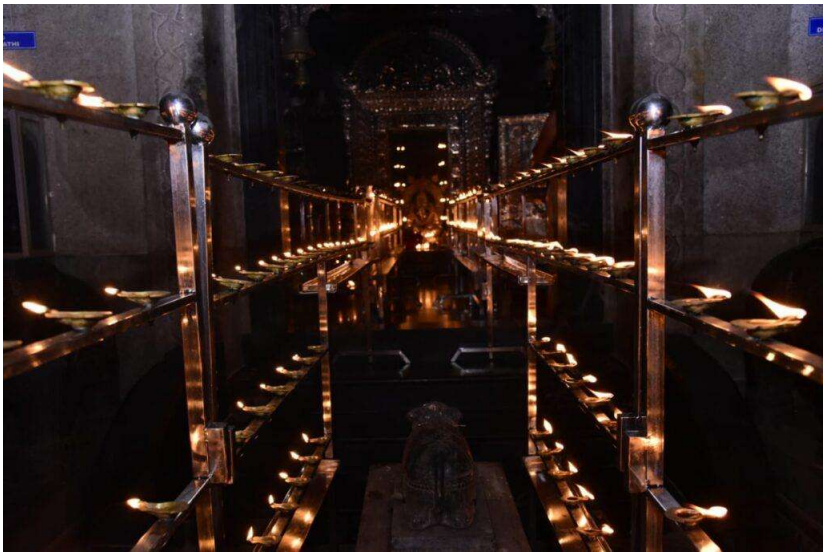
ADDRESS:

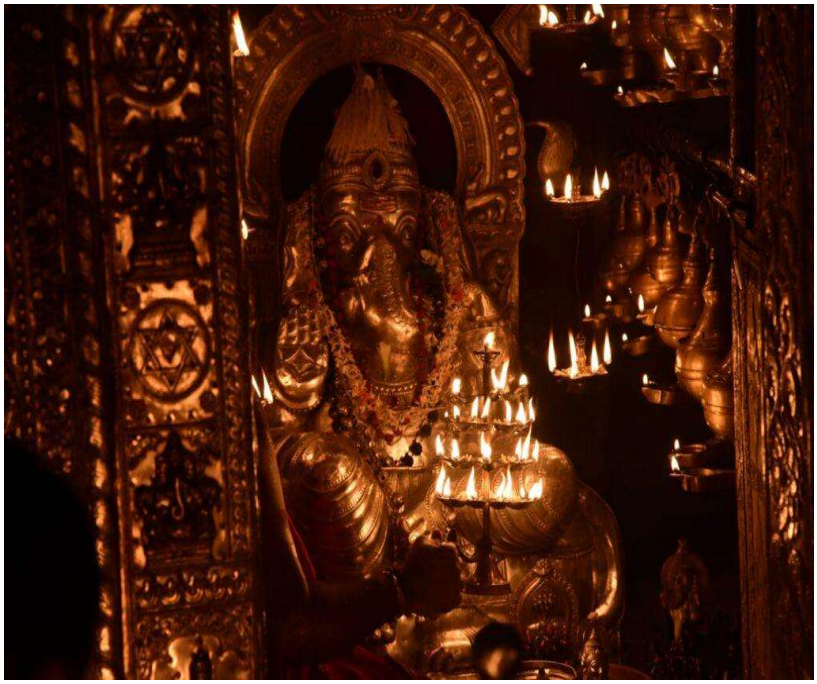
SRI SIDDHIVINAYAKA TEMPLE

Hattiangadi, Kundapura Taluk, Udupi Dist; Pincode – 576283, Karnataka, India.

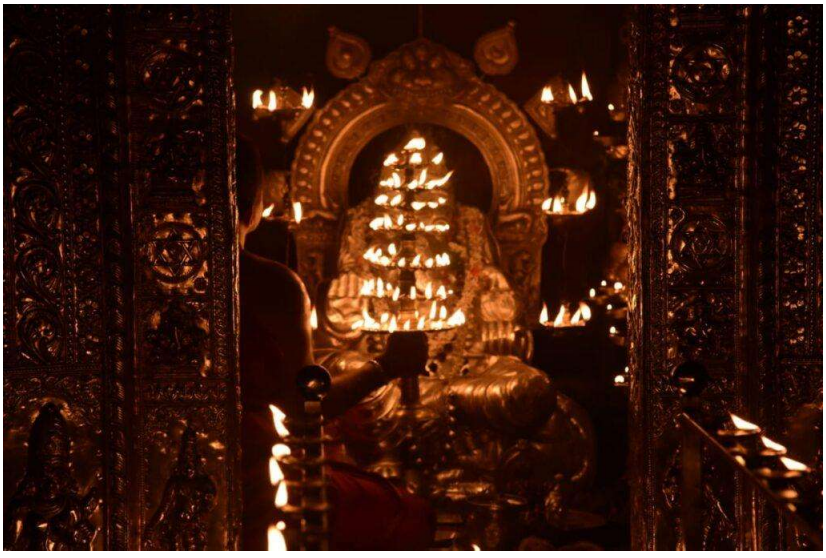
SHRI SIDDHIVINAYAKA HATTIANGADY

Photos:





Sri Siddhivinayaka Temple, Hattiangadi -Kundapur Tq



Ref: Wikipedia

Hattiangadi is a village in Kundapura taluk of Udupi district. The village is famous for Siddivinayaka temple.

Hattiangadi

The eighth century old Sri Siddhivinayaka Temple at Hattiyangadi in Kundapur taluk is a historical and well-known pilgrimage centre for Hindus of the coast. Hattiyangadi (Pattinagara) was the capital of Alupa Kings, who ruled the Tulunadu during seventh and eighth centuries. They had close ties with some other Jain cities such as Purigere (Lakshmeeshwara) and Hombuja (Humcha). Later Hoysala and Honnekambala Kings ruled Hattiyangadi, which was also known as Goshtipura, as it hosted a number of intellectual debates.

Hattiangadi, about 8 km to the northeast of Kundapur, which is famous for the ancient Siddhi Vinayaka Temple, also houses many other ancient Temples and Jaina Basadis. Gopalakrishna, Lokanatheshwara, Maraladevi, Shankaranarayan, Shivamunishwara, Ekantheshwara and Shaktharabrahma Temples are found here.

Hattiyangadi, which was once a capital of Alupa Kings, is now a small village. But it has still managed to retain its attraction with lush green mountains on one side and the curvaceous Varahi River on the other. On the bank of the river there is a spot called Aramane Adi, which earlier housed a palace. At an elevated spot nearby is the Chandranatha Basadi and behind it is the Jattiraya's Temple.

Siddivinayaka Temple

Hattiangadi is well known for its Siddivinayaka Temple, which is supposed to have been constructed around the seventh or eighth century. The Lord Ganapathi Temple is situated on the bank of River Varahi. It is the only Temple in India, where the idol of Lord Vinayaka sports a jata-hair. The idol itself is carved of a Saligrama stone and is 2.5 feet high and Vinayaka's curly hair is left loose at the back. The trunk is bent towards the left.

It was a sacred place for the meditation of Sri Govindarama Yathivarya (Saint) during the 16th century. The Saint blessed his disciple and the then Temple priest Rama Bhatta, who later cultivated a number of poetic works and got the reputation as Kavi (poet) Rama. The saint had also predicted that the Temple would become famous worldwide during next three hundred years. Now, the Temple is attracting a number of devotees from all parts of the world.

It is believed that the idol may be in standing posture. The deity's right hand is situated inside the basement and holds a vessel full of Modakas in its left hand. According to experts, the deity is of Bala Ganesha, which has just two arms and various ornaments are also found on the idol. The statue grows in size every year and this is visible from the fact that it has

outgrown the silver casting. The entire shrine is carved from black marble. Since the God is supposed to grant the wishes of the devotees, the title ‘Siddi’ is conferred on Lord Vinayaka.

Sahasra Narikela Ganayaga (a Yaga using 1008 coconuts), Sri Sathya Ganapathi Vratha, Laksha Doorvarchane, Sindhura (kumkum) Archane, and others poojas are offered here for Lord Vinayaka on special occasions such as Sankashtahara Chaturthi, Ganesha Chowthi, Navarathri and on every Tuesday, Friday and Sunday on the request of the devotees. Devotees are offering poojas such as Ashtadravyathmaka Ganahavana and Thrikala Pooja every day.

The renovated Temple was inaugurated in 1980 by the then Chief Minister of Karnataka Devaraj Arasu. The Temple was once again renovated and was built in granites in 1997. Thirty-two Ganapathi idols as explained in Mudgala Purana were also installed in the Temple premises. A Navagraha Mandir was also added. A concrete tower has been established on Tallur Vandse Highway to welcome the devotees coming to Hattiyangadi Siddhivinayaka Temple. The Temple is running the Central Gurukula English Medium residential school, which is intending to impart quality education.

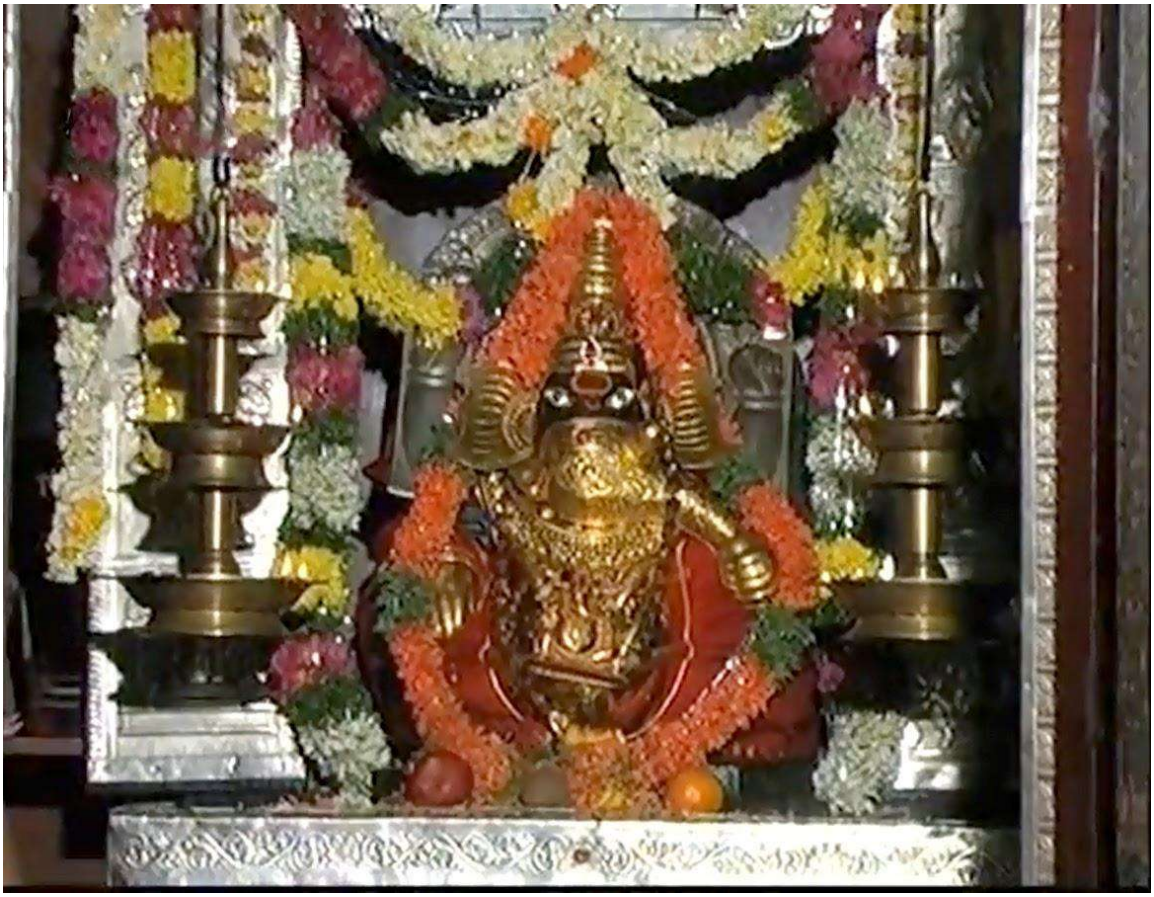
The management is also developing the Varahi Thapovana (herbal plantation) at a cost of Rs one crore. This also includes Navagraha Vana, Rashivana, Nakshathravana Saptharshivana and Panchayathanavana as explained in Hindu Holy books. Thapovana covers a guesthouse, Guru Kuteera, fountain and other light and sound equipment intending to entertain visitors.

Managing trustee of the Temple Sri Ramachandra Bhat has put great efforts in developing the Temple as a perfect Hindu pilgrimage. The Temple was provided with all basic amenities including an approach road. The devotees coming from far are provided free food at Sri Balchandra Prasada the Temple-dining hall that accommodates 400-500 people at one sitting. On the top floor are the Pravachana Mandir and Sabhagruha. The Temple has well-equipped lodges, choultry, seminar hall, Yaga Shala. Goshala (cowshed), and Kalyana Mantapa for the benefit of the devotees.

The Temple also houses the Siddivinayaka School of ancient scriptures, where students are given free accommodation, food, clothes and education. Various developmental activities are conducted with help of the money received in charity. Various cultural activities are held throughout the year along with state-level Yakshagana Kammata-workshop, study and demonstration of medicinal herbs and shrubs, agricultural and yoga camps etc.

Photos:

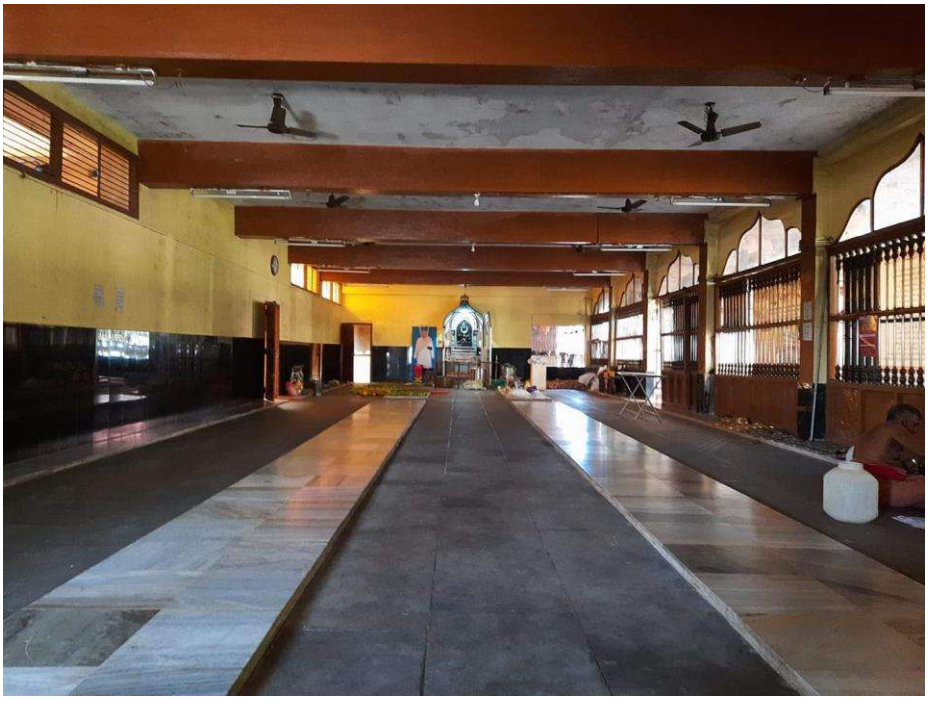
Vanad TV



Hattiangadi Sri Siddhivinayaka Temple

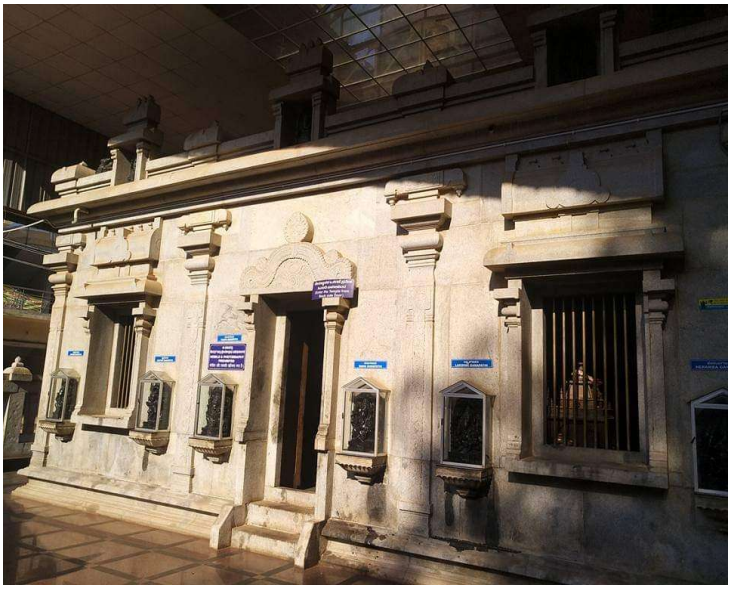
Ref: Facebook page: Hattiangadi Sri Siddivinayaka temple:

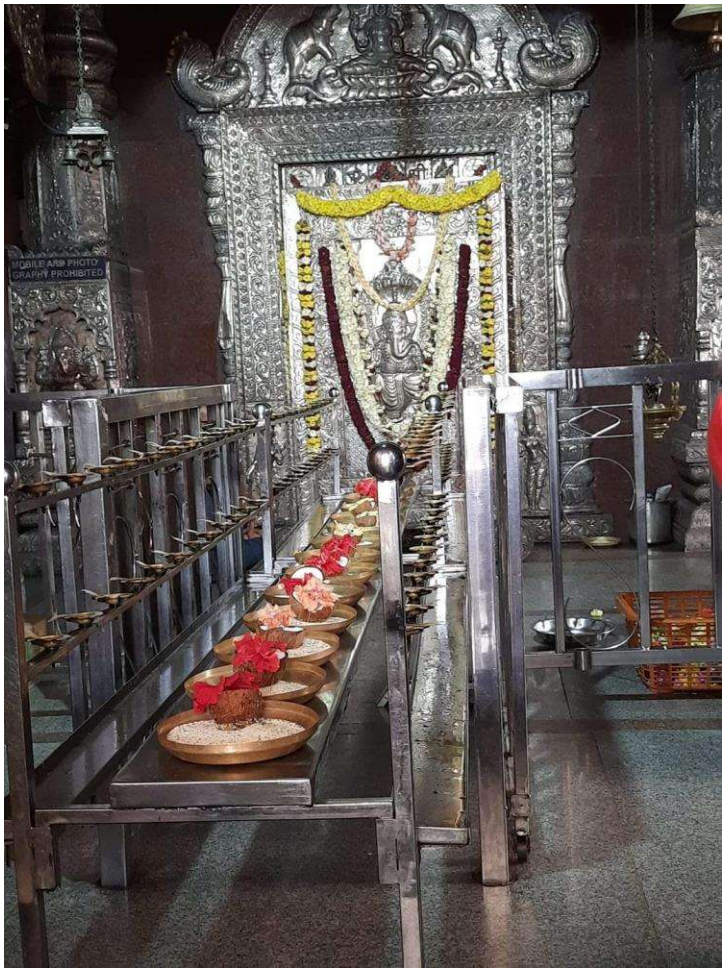
Photos:



ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರಕಾರ
ಲೋಕೋಪಯೋಗಿ ಇಲಾಖೆ
ಮಾರಲದೇವಿ ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನ
MARALADEVI TEMPLE
ಹಟ್ಟಿಯಂಗಡಿ ಗಣಪತಿ ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನ 0.50ಕಿ.ಮೀ
GANESH TEMPLE HATTIYANGADI
ಹಟ್ಟಿಕುದ್ರು 2.50 ಕಿ.ಮೀ
HATTIKUDRU
© Sumanth Devadiga

ನವಗ್ರಹ ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನ

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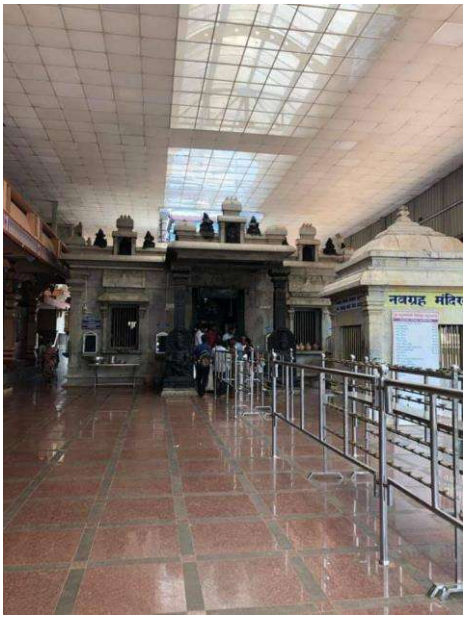
GRAPHY PROHIBITED

Fri, December 18, 2020 03:27pm

SRI SIDDHIVINAYAKA RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL, HATTIANGADI



YouTube videos:

Hattiangadi Siddivinayaka temple: https://youtu.be/J_SGUILiIAw

Hattiangadi Ganapathy temple: https://youtu.be/aTo-A5-ELaA

Shri Siddhivinayaka temple, Hattiangadi: https://youtu.be/H6cvbzaAFA4

Hattiangadi temple- Mystery: https://youtu.be/EHFaloPtR_Y

Hattiangadi temple: https://youtu.be/aTo-A5-ELaA

Hattiangadi temple: https://youtu.be/Ji3QZg3IYAc

Siddhivinayaka temple, Hattiangadi: https://youtu.be/-2oCYsUTz3c

Ganapati Aarti:Sukh Karta Dukh harta: https://youtu.be/x3eVLuHDdfM

Aarti: Jai Ganesh deva: https://youtu.be/ZYxdhMAF4F0

Ganesha Pancharatnam - M S Subbulakshmi: https://youtu.be/KbXZUWW6pzA

Ganesha Pacharatna maalika-SP Balasubramnyam: (good collection of ashtakam, dandakam, ashtottara namavali, pancharatna ...etc)

https://youtu.be/QparWNOBg8Y

Ganesha Atharvasheersham Challakere brothers: https://youtu.be/m2dPpGzywnQ

Ganesha Atharvasheersham- Shankar Mahadevan: https://youtu.be/DAXzF3O2h5Y

Ganesha Ashtottara shata naamavali: https://youtu.be/C1qleiqaS_s

Ganesha Ashtottara shata naamavali: https://youtu.be/5oNlYsNifxg

Ganesha sahasranamavali: https://youtu.be/pcHYEeUtlGo

Ganesha sahasranama stotram: https://youtu.be/tZCkf8WHwNg

Famous Ganesha Temples of Coastal Karnataka - Part - V

Compiled by: M. Thirumaleshwar

Shri Mahaganapathi temple, Idagunji

Ref: karnatakatourism.org

Posted by

By Chethan Mardalu

August 3, 2020

Idagunji Temple

The, powerful, witty Lord Ganesha is unique even in his looks. For Hindus, any good work should start with Ganesha's worship! Be it a new vehicle or any new work, it begins only after Lord Ganapathi's blessings. Such is the affection and belief rendered on him. We find several Ganapati Temples across India, each has its legends and prominence. In this article, let us know the importance of Sree Vinayaka Temple in Idagunji.

The charming village of Idagunji on the banks of Sharavathi allures around 1 million devotees every year. Yes, that is the power of Idagunji Ganesha! Legend had it that the Lord promised to protect this land and decided to stay here forever. Idagunji Temple The sculpture of Dwibhuja (two-shouldered) Ganesha with two hands is the star of Idagunji.

The shrine with 1500-years old history calls for attention. The black stone idol of Ganesha in standing posture occupies the sanctum. He is holding a lotus in one hand and his favourite modaka in the another. One look at him raises devotion towards this beautifully crafted idol. Many have experienced the power of Idagunji Ganesha, and hence it is one of the prominent Ganesha Temples in West Coast.

Timings of Idagunji Temple Idagunji Ganapati:

Temple is open to public from morning 6 AM to 1 PM and again reopens from 3 PM to 8.30 PM. Devotees can witness Abhisheka (holy bath) given to the Lord during 7 AM to 11 PM.

Ref: idagunji.org

IDAGUNJI GANESHA DEVASTHANAM

Idagunji is a small place in Honnavara taluk, Uttar Kannada district, which has the famous Vinayaka temple. The temple is the main attraction at Idagunji, receiving more than 1 million devotees per year.

Idagunji Ganapathi temple is an ancient temple with a history of more than 1500 years, it is a major tourist attraction in the Karavali coast of Karnataka, India. This place has got its own name for its beautiful idol of Lord Ganapathi. The importance of Edakunj kshetra has been mentioned in the Sahyadri khand of the Skandapuran. 'Eda' (Wamnadi) means 'to the left' and 'kunj' means garden. The place thus got its name, as it is located on the left banks of the river Sharawati. This temple is a major piligrim spot which attracts more than 1 million devotees per year. The temple is midway between Gunavanteshwar and Murudeshwar and is 1/2 hr drive from either temple.

THE IDOL

The temple is quite big. The Ganesha idol is in a standing posture, with extremely short legs, and a depression on the head. The "Dwibhuja Ganapathy" or two handed Ganesha is holding Modaka and Padma (Lotus) in his hands. The idol is of black stone.

IDAGUNJI SPECIALITY

PANCHAKHADYA is prepared for LORD GANAPATHI it is the special prasada of this temple. Many devotees (including me) believe that when one is in deep problem all you have to do is pray to Idagunji Ganesha and when Ganesha helps you and your problems are gone, all you have to do is visit the temple and offer a 5 or 10 Rs Panchadaya to the Lord and you will be blessed forever.

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS

At Idagunji the Ganesha masks made out of lavancha (sogade beru in Kannada or vetiver in English) make good souvenirs. Raw lavancha ganesh chaturthi dates is also available in plenty. Look out for Ganesha masks caps and other things that are made our of lavancha. It has a pleasant aroma when soaked in water and has medicinal properties.

LOCATION

Idagunji is located about 14 kms south east of Honnavar taluk of North Canara District of Karnataka State India. Be it a small child, or an old man, Lord Ganesh here is very beloved with a sweet spiritual smile in his eyes. Idagunji has also got a hall which facilitates religious ceremonies and marriages in this holy shelter. Idagunji has also taken up meal facilities.

Idagunji ganapathi Temple, Honnavara

POOJA TIMINGS

Morning Pooja: 8AM

Maha Pooja: 12PM

ABHISHEKA TIMINGS

Morning Abhisheka: 7:00 AM

Maha Abhisheka: 11:00 AM

Evening Abhisheka: 7:00 PM

Famous Ganesha Temple In India

Ganesha is the son of God Shiva and Goddess Parvathi. He has the head of an elephant and the body of a human being. He has large ears, a single tusk, a pot belly, four arms and rides a rat for a vehicle.

Ganesha is the elephant headed Hindu god of wisdom, literature and success. He is called Vighneshvara or Vighnaharta, the Lord of and destroyer of obstacles. People mostly worship Him asking for siddhi (success), and buddhi (intelligence). He is worshipped before any venture is started.

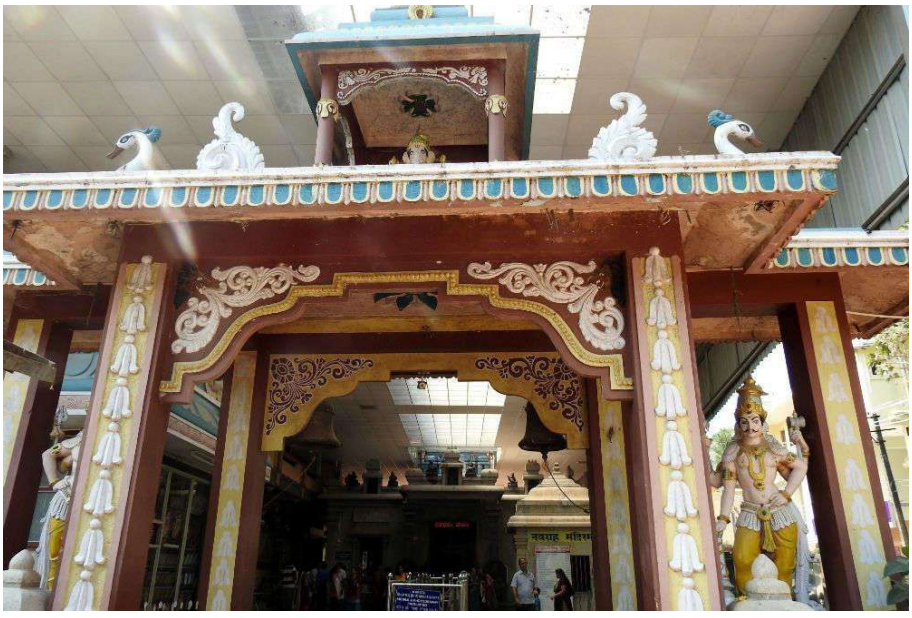
The speciality of the Lord Vinayaka at Idagunji Ganesha Temple is, the Lord Himself is a standing statue with just two hands, the right hand holding "Padma" and the left hand with "Modhaka". It is an amazing sight to see the pleasantly standing Devaru (God), accepting all the sevas and pujas performed by His devotees and blessing everyone with happiness and prosperity.

Please come and visit Famous Vinayaka Devaru at Idagunji, and get his beloved blessings.

NEARBY TOURIST ATTRACTIONS

Murudeshwara, Gokarana, Apsarakonda, Kasarkod Beach, Sharavati River, Ram Thirtha and Laxmana Thirtha are some of the near by attraction places

Photos:



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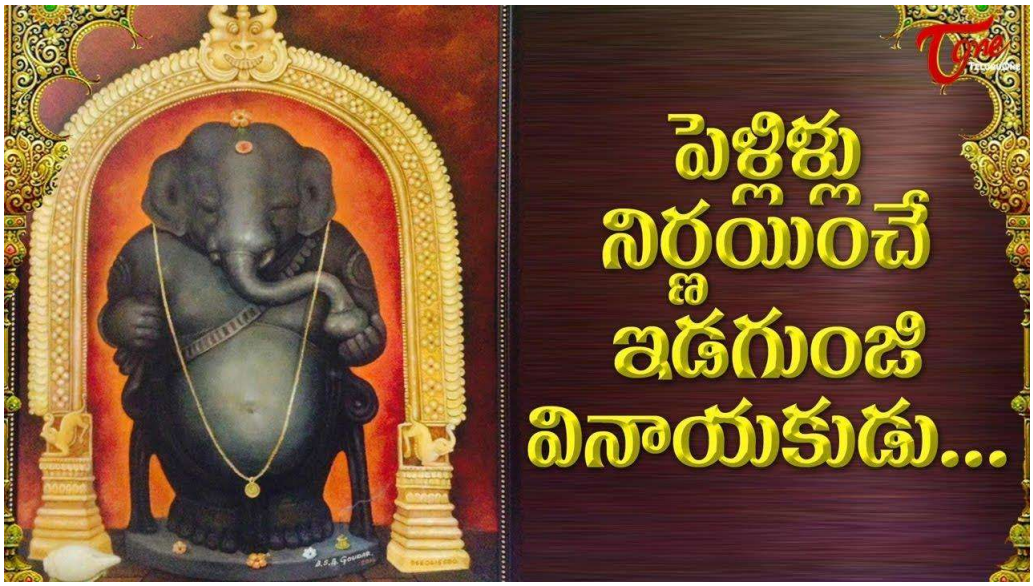
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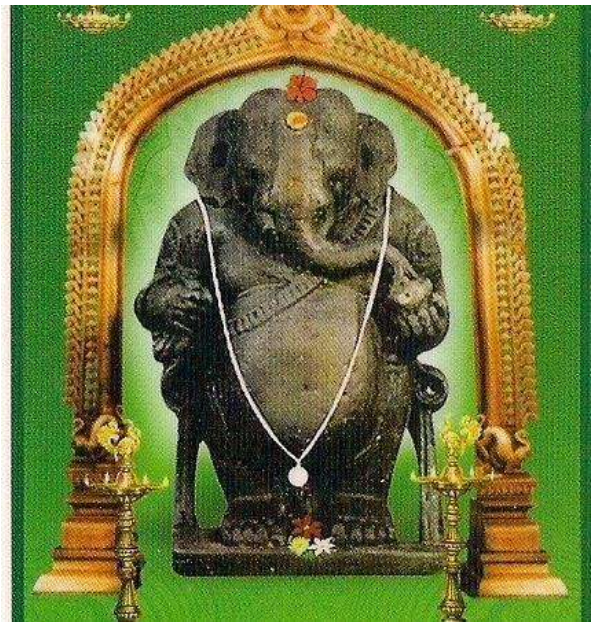
srigokarna.org



Ref: Kannada.asianetnews.com

ಇಡಗುಂಜಿ ದ್ವಭುಜ ವಿನಾಯಕ ಮಹಿಮೆ ಅಪಾರ!

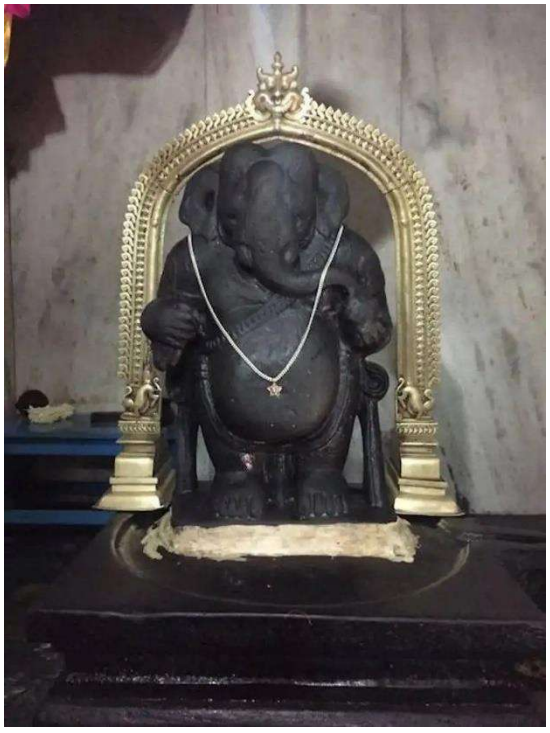
First Published Aug 22, 2020, 11:24 AM IST

ಇಡಗುಂಜಿ ವಿನಾಯಕ ದೇವಾಲಯ ಭಕ್ತರ ಶ್ರದ್ಧೆ, ಭಕ್ತಿಯ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಕೇಂದ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು. ಇಷ್ಟಾರ್ಥ ಸಿದ್ಧಿಗಾಗಿ ಭಕ್ತರು ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ನೆರವೇರಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಇಡಗುಂಜಿ ಉತ್ತರ ಕನ್ನಡ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಹೊನ್ನಾವರ ತಾಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಪ್ರತಿ ದಿನ ನಾಡಿನ ವಿವಿಧೆಡೆಯಿಂದ ಸಾವಿರಾರು ಭಕ್ತರು ಭೇಟಿ ನೀಡುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಹರಕೆ ಹೊತ್ತ ಭಕ್ತರ ಬೇಡಿಕೆಗಳು ಅತಿ ಶೀಘ್ರವಾಗಿ ಈಡೇರುತ್ತವೆ ಎಂಬ ಪ್ರತೀತಿ ಇದೆ. ಅದರಲ್ಲೂ ಬಹುತೇಕ ಭಕ್ತರು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಗಣಹವನ ನೆರವೇರಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಯಾವುದೆ ಮಹತ್ವದ ಕೆಲಸ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ, ವಿವಾಹಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ದೇವರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಸಾದ ಕೇಳಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ದ್ವಿಭುಜ ಗಣಪತಿ ಇಲ್ಲಿಯ ವಿಶೇಷ. ಗಣಪತಿ ಮೂರ್ತಿ 88 ಸೆಂ.ಮೀ. ಎತ್ತರ, 59 ಸೆಂ.ಮೀ.ಅಗಲ ಇದೆ.



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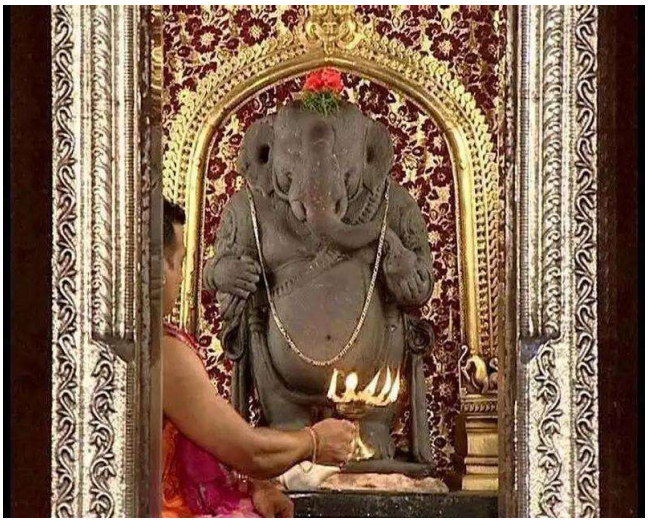

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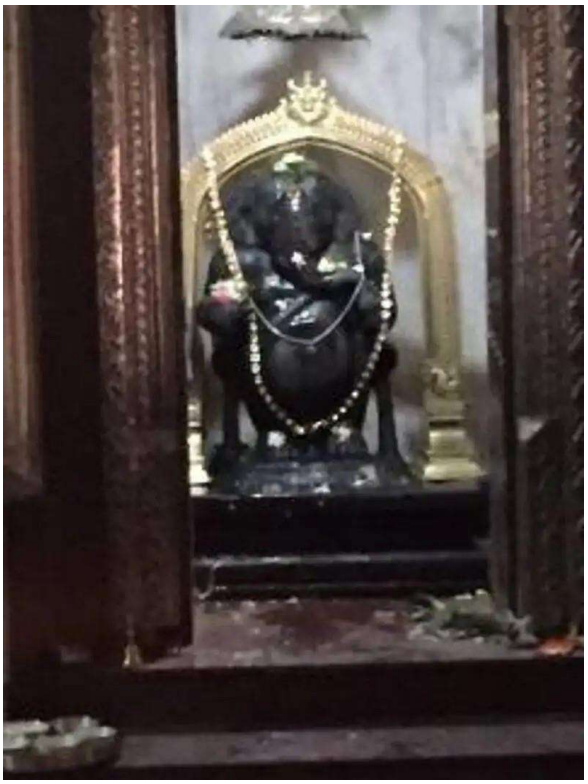


ಹೊನ್ನಾವರದಿಂದ 15 ಕಿ.ಮೀ., ಭಟ್ಕಳದಿಂದ 32 ಕಿ.ಮೀ. ದೂರ ಇದೆ ಇಡಗುಂಜಿ. ಬಸ್ ಸಂಚಾರ ಇದೆ. ಸಮೀಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊನ್ನಾವರ, ಮುರ್ಡೇಶ್ವರ ರೈಲು ನಿಲ್ದಾಣ ಇದೆ.

ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಸಾದದ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಭೋಜನ ದೊರೆಯುತ್ತದೆ. ಮುಂಗಡ ಬುಕಿಂಗ್ ಮಾಡಿದಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಸ್ತವ್ಯಕ್ಕೂ ಅವಕಾಶ ಇದೆ.

Ref: Wikipedia

Ganesha Temple, Idagunji

The Shree Vinayaka Devaru[1] (Kannada:ಗಣಪತಿ ಇಡಗುಂಜಿ) is a Hindu temple dedicated to the god Ganesha (Vinayaka), located on the West Coast of India in the Idagunji town in Uttara Kannada district in Karnataka state, India. The temple's popularity as a religious place is recorded by about 1 million devotees visiting it annually.[2][3]

It is one of the six famous Ganesha temples on the west coast of India, which is also popularly called the "Ganesha Coast".[4]

Geography

Idagunji where the temple is located is a small village on the west coast of India close to the Sharvathi River which joins the Arabian Sea. It is close to Manki, Mavinakatte and is about 14 km from Honavar, 28 km from Navilgaon, 65 km from Gokarna, and 7 km from a road which branches from the National Highway 17 (India), towards the west coast.[4] Honnavara, the capital of the taluk in which Idagunji lies, is also the nearest railway station.[3]

Legend

Central icon

The central icon of the Idagunji Temple dates to 4-5th century CE.[5] The image of Ganesha in dvibhuja style, similar to that of the Gokarna Ganesha temple, nearby Idagunji. He has two arms and is standing on a stone slab.[5] His right hand holds a lotus bud, and he holds a modak sweet in other hand. He wears a garland across the chest in the style of a yagnopavita (sacred thread). Ganesha is adorned with a necklace of small bells. A rat, the vahana or vehicle of Ganesha, always depicted alongside Ganesha, is not depicted in this image.[6] The image is 83 centimetres (33 in) tall and 59 centimetres (23 in) in width and is placed on stone pedestal.[7]

Worship

The Idagunji Temple is one of the prominent temples in South India, independently dedicated to Ganesha.[8]

The Ganesha of Idagunji is the chief patron deity (Kuladevata) of the Havyaka Brahmins, who are Smarta by sect.[9] Bandhis, a Dalit community of Karnataka, seek blessings of the deity, after conclusion of amicable marriage negotiations, for conduct of the marriage. The families of the bride and the groom visit the temple and perform the ritual of prasada keluvudu. A chit is placed on each of the legs of Ganesha and worship is performed. The falling of the chit of the right leg first is taken as a sign of divine approval to the marriage, however if the left chit falls first, an adverse verdict is inferred.[10]

Idagunji is part of a temple circuit of six Ganesha temples along India's western coast. The circuit starts with Kasargod, Mangalore, Anegudde, Kundapura, Idagunji and Gokarna. Any person visiting with his family all the six temples, within one day between sunrise and sunset will receive special blessings.[2]

The best puja offering that a devotee offers to Ganesha is garike grass(doorve) which is sold in the kiosks of the temple. Many other poojas can also be performed by the devotees.[4]

Souvenirs

Masks made out of lavancha (sogade beru in Kannada language which is vetiver) are the souvenirs to carry as gifts from the temple. Lavancha or vetiver in the raw state gives out a pleasant scent if soaked in water and it has medicinal qualities.[4]

Ref: idagunjidevaru.com

THE STORY OF MHATOBAR SHREE VINAYAKA DEVARU, IDAGUNJI

Idagunji is a small place in Honnavara taluk, Uttar Kannada district, which has the famous Vinayaka temple. The temple is the main attraction at Idagunji, receiving more than 1 million devotees per year.

Idagunji Devasthana is an ancient temple with a history of more than 1500 years. The story of the temple is as follows.

At the end of 'Dwapara Yuga' great saints were praying to the Sutha-Pouranika at Badarikashrama. Shri Krishna had implied to eliminate the on coming doshas of 'Kaliyuga'. The divine saint, Valakhilya initiated narrating the significance of Kunjavana.

Valakhilya along with other immortal saints was performing penitential activities in a forest. They started experiencing diverse hindrance in penitentiary activities. The holy saint was agitated by these obstacles. He sought solace and worshipped Lord Krishna. Narada the noble saint approached Valakhilya. Narada received cordial and satiate wel-come with due rituals. Valakhilya explained his difficult situation to the divine saint and requested him to suggest pragmatic solutions to deal with the obstacles on his way. Narada advised him to worship God Vigneshwara (the remover of obstacles) before starting the penance again.

Valakhilya requested Narada to show him an appropriate place to worship the deity. Narada along with Valakhilya and other saints wandered westward in search of a suitable place. They came across the Sharavati river which gracefully caressed and consolidated with the ocean.

Narada chalked out an exact place located a few miles away to the left of Sharavati. The place was named as Kunjaranya. This would be a deserving place for their penitential activities. To add up to the significance of the place, Narada explained that in the past from time to time the Holy Trinity, Hari, Har and Brahma have come to this place to conduct their penance to stop the destruction of the "Asuras" (the demons). They also created lakes termed as "Chakratirtha" and "Brahmatirtha" which is truly a spiritual inspiration.

After sketching out this to all the saints, Narada with the help of the saints fabricated another lake named "Devatirtha". He then offered to bring Ganapathi (Vinayaka) along with other Gods including the Holy Trinity. Narada approached Brahma, Vishnu and Maheshwara to attend the "Puja" at Kunjaranya offered by the saints. He also took the liberty of requesting Parvathi to send her son, Ganapathi to the saints for the removal of obstacles.

Narada's charisma led all the Heavenly Gods along with Lord Ganapathi to attend the "Puja" with eminence and granduer. The temple dedicated especially for this purpose was decked with attractive decor and the enormous glittering diamonds and stones. Ganapathi received the rites, rituals and ceremonious formalities on the second day of Poorvathretha Yuga Nrapavara Chanda Shakabda 813 Vibhava Samwathsara which was decided as Uttarayana Shishiraruthu Maghamasa Shukla Dwitheeya Budhavara Punarwasu Nakshatra (Uttarashadha Nakshatra Visvamuhoortha the most auspicious time by Brahma.

The great saints and Heavenly beings chanted the hymns in praise of Lord Ganapathi. Ganapathi, magnificently attired, was holding “Modhaka” and “Padma” in his hands.

Immensely pleased by the devotion rendered on him by the saints, Ganapathi expressed his desire to grant the wishes of his devotees. The other Gods were cherished and treated equivalently. They also blessed their worshippers. The other Gods appealed to go to their original places. Ganapathi emphasized his decision to stay and gratify the desires of his devotees. He also implied the Gods to leave behind a part of their omniscient power in the various lakes encompassed there.

The devotees can attain their hearts desires by dripping into the varied "Theerthas" and by offering pujas to Him. A lake was bestowed to provide water for bathing at Ganapathi's request. It was named as "Ganeshtith".So according to this purana , Lord Ganapathi stayed in the place Kunjaranya which is now renowned as Idagunji.

This brief summary explains the legendary and historical significance of the sanctity place of Idagunji.

Mhatobar Shree Vinayaka Devaru has been granting the wishes of thousands of people who regularly visit this place from year to year.

Festivals:

India is a land of festivals and fairs. These festivals are characterized by color, gaiety, enthusiasm, prayers and rituals. Some festivals welcome the seasons of the year, the harvest, the rains, or the full moon. A number of these festivals are common to most parts of India. However, they may be called by different names in various parts of the country or may be celebrated in a different fashion.

Festivals in the year 2017

Makara Sankranthi - January 14th Saturday

Makara Sankranthi is celebrated in the month of 'Magha'.Sankranthi is a harvest festival and celebration of spring on the occasion of the 'ascent' of the sun to Uttarayana (the north).

During this festival, cows are washed,their horns painted and garlands hung around their neck. Pooja is performed to the holy cow.

People exchange pieces of sugar cane,sakkare acchu (designs made out of sugar),bella (jaggery) and yellu (til).This symbolises people being generous and kind to everyone.

Maha Shivarathri - February 24th Friday

Shivaratri means 'the night of Shiva'.Maha Shivaratri falls on the 13th (or 14th)day of Palguna Masa.This festival is celebrated in the name of Lord Shiva.

People observe a strict fast on this day.The festivity is during the night when Shiva Lingam is worshipped by washing it with milk, honey and curd. People also chant the mantra 'Om Namah Shivaya'and sing hymns in praise of Lord Shiva.

Holi - March 12th Sunday

Holi falls on a full moon day of Paluna Masa. This festival bring new hope for all the people as it marks the end of chilled winter days and the beginning of the summer.

Holi is a festival of colors. People enjoy throwing color powder and water colors at each other. Also people are seen singing and dancing in small groups.

It was on this day that Holika, the sister of the demon king Hiranyakashyapu was burnt into ashes when she tried to kill the child devotee Prahalad.

Ugadi - March 28th Tuesday

Ugadi has its derivation from two terms Yuga and adi. Yuga means era and adi the beginning. So,Ugadi is the beginning of the new era .It is the Hindu New Year.The important ritual on this day is 'Panchanga Sravanam' where the priest or the eldest member of the family reads the important happenings of the year from the new 'Panchanga'.

People take oil-bath and wear new clothes.Poojas are offered to Gods to seek blessings for success and prosperity in the new year.Another custom of Ugadi is the eating of 'Bevu-Bella' (Neem leaves - Jaggery).This symbolizes the bitter and sweet, the sorrows and happiness in life which has to be taken equally.

Ramanavami - April 5th Wednesday

Ramanavami is the celebration of birth of Lord Rama. Rama, the seventh incarnation of Vishnu was born on the ninth day of the bright half of the Chaitra (March - April) in Ayodhya, in the Treta Yuga, the Second Age. On this great day Lord Rama is prayed to and worshipped by his devotees by chanting Rama mantra and singing devotional songs.

Hindu houses are decorated with fresh mango leaves as 'Thorana' and colourful 'Rangolis are designed in front of the house. 'Kosambari' made out of cucumber, grams, etc and 'Panaka' a kind of lemon juice are specialities of this festival.

Nagara Panchami - July 27th Thursday

Nagara Panchami is a day dedicated for the worship of serpents.This is celebrated on the fifth day of full moon in Shravana month. Hindus worship serpent in the form of a deity. They have a belief that the earth is placed on the head of Adishesha or Vasuki, Vishnu, the God of Vaishnavas, has made Naga as his bed and thus Vishnu is Nagashayana. While Shiva, the lord of Shaivas, is Nagabharana, having used serpent as ornaments. Ganapathi also tied his belly with a reptile to symbolise the importance of control on senses.

Devotees search for the holes, little mounds raised by white ants or Nagabanas, where serpents tend to inhibit. They visit these places and place before it milk, banana and other food items.

Raksha Bandhan - August 7th Monday

Raksha Bandhan is a festival celebrating the bond of affection between brothers and sisters. The day when the siblings pray for each others' well being and wish for each others' happiness and goodwill. As the name 'Raksha Bandhan' suggests, 'a bond of protection', Raksha Bandhan is a pledge from brothers to protect the sister from all harms and troubles and a prayer from the sister to protect the brother from all evil.

The festival falls on the Shravan Purnima (full moon day of shravan month) which comes generally in the month of August. The sisters tie the silk thread called rakhi on their brother's wrist and pray for their well being and brothers promise to take care of their sisters.

Krishna Janmashtami - August 14th Monday

Janmashtami is celebrated every year on the 8th day of the dark fortnight that is also known as the Krishna Paksh. It is the celebration of birth of Lord Krishna.

Lot of bhajan singing, hymn chanting and poojas are performed this day. Devotees visit Krishna temples to seek his blessings.

Divine Krishna's idol is placed in the cradle and rocked while singing devotional songs. Fruits and sweets are offered to the Lord Krishna.

Ganesha Chaturthi

Ganesh Chaturthi is celebrated on the birthday of Lord Ganesha, the god of wisdom and prosperity on the fourth day of 'Bhadrapada Maasa'.

On the day of the festival, the idol of Lord Ganesha is placed on raised platforms in homes or in elaborately decorated outdoor tents for people to view and pay their homage. Ganapathi is decorated with flowers and garlands. Variety of fruits, coconuts and Ganesha's favourite dishes like ladoo,kadabu,modaka,chakkuli are kept for 'Nyvedhya'.People perform pooja to the Lord by chanting 'Mantras',offering red flowers, 'Durva'(trefoil) blades and sweets.

Processions of Lord Ganesha is taken at the end of the day to immerse the holy idols in water. The festival ends with pleas to Ganesha to return the next year with chants and devotional songs.The celebration of Ganesh Chaturthi continue for five, seven, or ten days.

Vijayadhashami- September 30th Saturday

Navarathri and Vijayadasami are the festivals celebrated over a period of ten days.

The first nine days constitute the Navarathri festival. Navaratri, which literally means 'nine nights,' dedicates three days each to worshipping the Divine in the forms of Durga, Lakshmi and Saraswati. The ninth day is also the day of the Ayudha Puja. The Ayudha Puja is a worship of whatever implements one may use in one's livelihood.

The tenth day, though, is the most important; it is known as Vijayadashami, the 'tenth day of victory.'

Deepavali - October 19th Thursday

Deepavali is celebrated on the 13th day of the dark fortnight of the month of Ashwin (October / November).

As the name suggests, Deepavali is a festival of lights symbolizing the victory of righteousness and the lifting of spiritual darkness. It celebrates the victory of good over evil - and the glory of light. This festival commemorates Lord Rama's return to his kingdom Ayodhya after completing his 14-year exile.

Homes are decorated, sweets are distributed by everyone and thousands of lamps lit to create a world of fantasy.

23rd Saturday 9th Saturday

October 23rd Monday , 30th Sunday 8th Sunday

November 22nd Wednesday 7th Tuesday

December 22nd Friday 6th Wednesday

Note- Please consult your local priests, temple or calendar for exact details. Dates and Days indicated may vary depending upon the calendar you follow.

Temple details:

Name of the temple: Shree Vinayaka Devaru, Idagunji

Organisation of the temple: Vedha and Sanskrita Patashala are run by the Trust

Speciality of the temple: PANCHAKHADYA is prepared for LORD GANAPATHI

It is the special prasada of this temple

Opening and closing timings: Morning timings: 6.00 AM - 1.00 PM

Afternoon timings: 3.00 PM - 8.30 PM

Abhisheka: Morning abhisheka at 7:00 AM

MAHA ABHISHEKA at 11:00 AM

Evening abhisheka at 7:00 PM

Pooje timings: Morning pooje at 8:00 AM

MAHA POOJE at 12:30 PM

Evening pooje at 8:00 PM

Horoscope facility: Horoscope facility is available at the temple

Matrimonial facility: Kalyana Mantapa is available for marriage. In addition to this, Thread Ceremony and Chavala functions are also conducted.

Other facilities: Free Bhojana facility is available for all devotees at noon, in "Mayura Prasada Bhojanalaya" at Idagunji temple.

Projects: "Mayura Prasada Bhojanalaya" is a completed project. Cottage, Sanskrita Patashala and General School are few other projects

Accomodation: Accomodation facilities are available at Idagunji Devasthana. Also accomodation facilities are available at the near by places like Honnavar, Kumta and Bhatkal.

Nearby attractions: Murudeshwara, Gokarana, Apsarakonda, Kasarkod Beach, Sharavati River, Ram Thirtha and Laxmana Thirtha are some of the near by attraction places.

Contact:

Please feel free to contact Idagunji office for any enquiries or details you require.

SHRI VINAYAKA DEVARU , IDAGUNJI

Post : Melina Idagunji

HONNAVARA (North KANARA)

KARNATAKA

INDIA

PIN CODE : 581 423

Telephone numbers :

Temple Office - (08387)247227

Guest House/Mangala Karyalaya - (08387)296827

email: contact@idagunjidevaru.com

Ref: tripadvisor.in

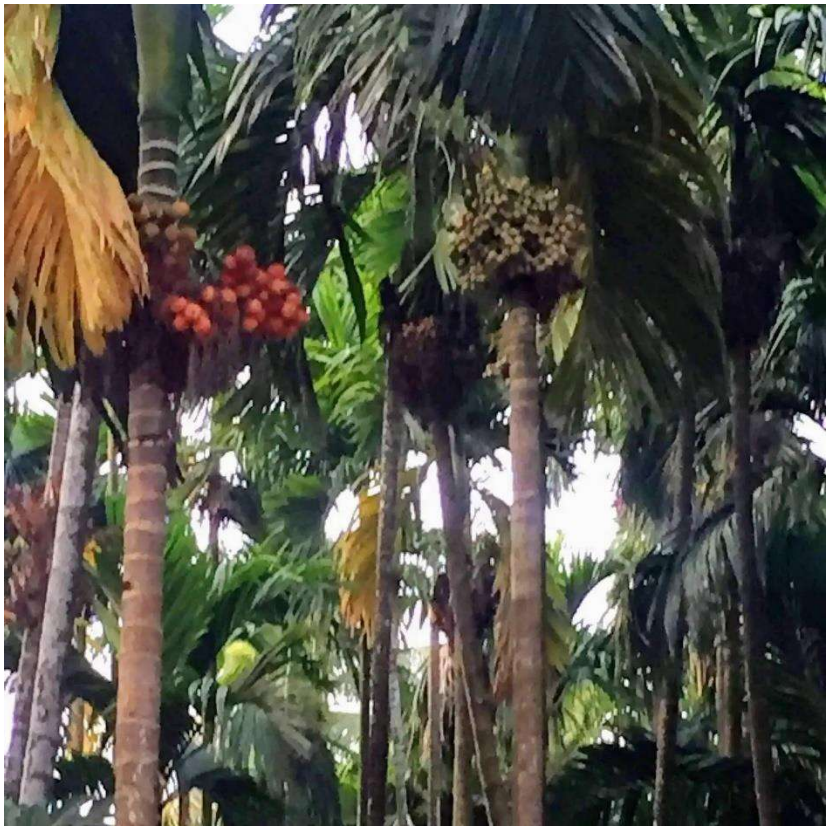
Photos:

DISTANCES TO TOURIST PLACE FROM IDGAUNJI
PLACE KMS PLACE KMS
Murdeshwar 16 Honnavar 16
Bhatkal 30 Gersoppa 56
Kolluru 70 Jogafols 70
Hattiangadi 132 Kumta 36
Anegudda 85 Yana 65
Udupi 125 Gokarnna 65
Manglore 175 Ankola 80
Dharmasthal 180 Karwar 115
Kukke Subrahamaya 285 Sirsi 95
Banvasi 125
Shringeri 200 Hubli 198
Hornadu 275 Dandali 200
Banglore 450 Goa 175

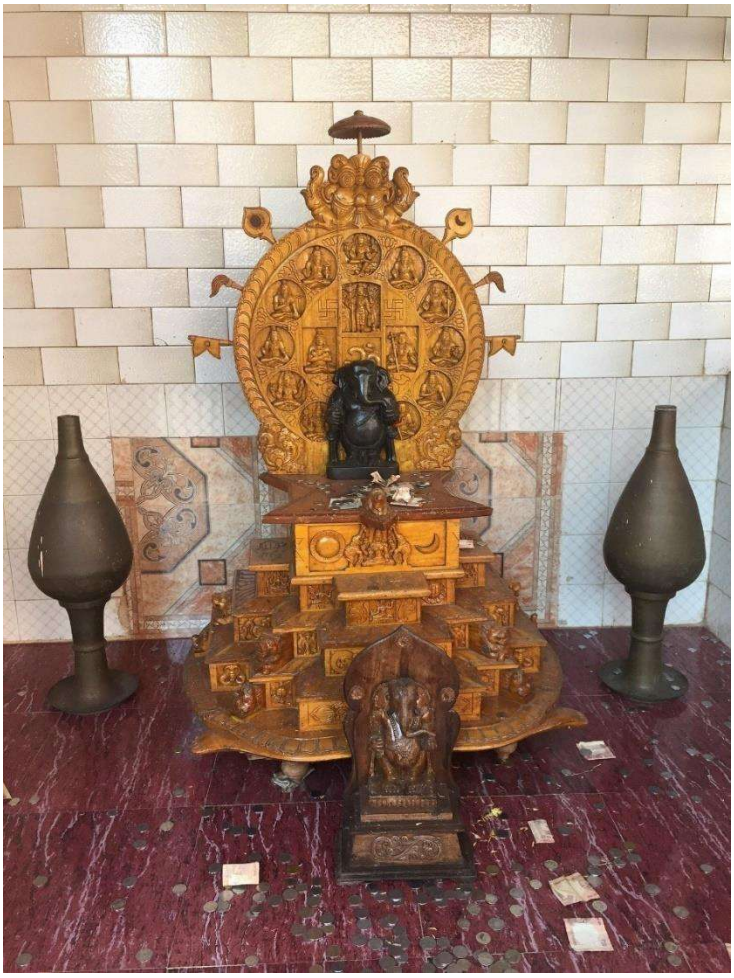
TAKING PHOTOS WITHIN THE PREMISES OF THE TEMPLE IS STRICTLY PROHIBITED

ಶ್ರೀ ಮಹಾಗಣಪತಿ ದೇವರು - ಇಡಗುಂಜಿ

Shot on OnePlus



DIABETES



Ref: Facebook page: igagunji mahaganapathi devaru:

Photos:

ಶ್ರದ್ಧಾ ಭಕ್ತಿಪೂರ್ವಕವಾಗಿ ಜರುಗಿದ ಇಡಗುಂಜಿ ಜಾತ್ರೆ

ಹೊನ್ನಾವರ: ತಾಲೂಕಿನ ಇಡಗುಂಜಿ ಶ್ರೀವಿನಾಯಕ ದೇವರ ಜಾತ್ರಾ ಮಹೋತ್ಸವ ಸೋಮವಾರ ರಥಸಪ್ತಮಿಯ ವಿಶೇಷದಿನದಂದು ಸಾವಿರಾರು ಭಕ್ತರಿಂದ ಶ್ರದ್ಧಾಪೂರ್ವಕವಾಗಿ ನೆರವೇರಿತು.

ಮುಂಜಾನೆಯಿಂದಲೇ ನಾಡಿನ ವಿವಿಧೆಡೆಯಿಂದ ಆಗಮಿಸಿದ ಭಕ್ತರು ಶ್ರೀವಿನಾಯಕದೇವರ ದರ್ಶನ ಪಡೆದು ವಿವಿಧ ಸೇವೆಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಸೇವಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಾದರು.ರಥದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿವಿಧ ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕ ವಿಧಿವಿಧಾನಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ವಿರಾಜ ಮಾನನಾದ ಗಣೇಶನ ರಥವೇರಿದ ನೂರಾರು ಭಕ್ತರು ಧನ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ಅನುಭವಿಸಿದರು.ಯಾತ್ರಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಅನುವಾಗುವಂತೆ ಸಾರಿಗೆ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಿಂದ ಬಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ಮ್ಯಾಕ್ಸಿಕ್ಯಾಬ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಇಡಗುಂಜಿಗೆ ಸಾರಿಗೆ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಲಾಗಿತ್ತು.

mshegde photography

|| ಶ್ರೀ ಗಣೇಶ ಪ್ರಾತಃ ಸ್ಮರಣಂ ||

ಪ್ರಾತಃ ಸ್ಮರಾಮಿ ಗಣನಾಥ ಬಂಧುಂ
ಸಿಂದೂರಪೂರಪರಿಶೋಭಿತಗಂಡ್ಯುಗ್ಮಂ ।
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ಮಾಖಂಡಲಾದಿಸುರನಾಯಕವೃಂದವಂದ್ಯಂ ॥೧॥

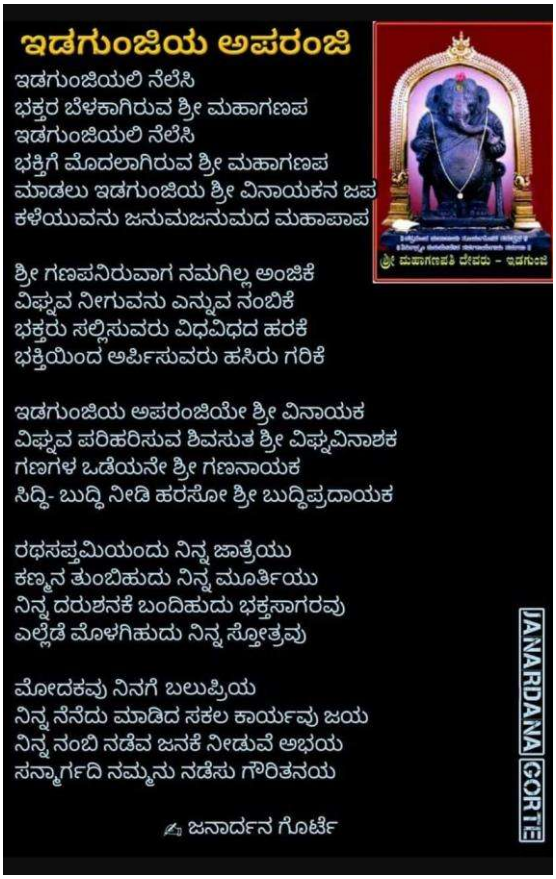
ಪ್ರಾತರ್ನಮಾಮಿ ಚತುರಾನನವಂದ್ಯಮಾನ -
ಮಿಚ್ಛಾನುಕೂಲಮಖಿಲಂ ಚ ವರಂ ದದಾನಂ ।
ತಂ ಕುಂದಿಲಂ ದ್ವಿರಸನಾಧಿಪಯಜ್ಞಸೂತ್ರಂ
ಪುತ್ರಂ ವಿಲಾಸಚತುರಂ ಶಿವಯೋಃ ಶಿವಾಯ ॥೨॥

ಪ್ರಾತರ್ಭಜಾಮ್ಯಭಯದಂ ಖಲು ಭಕ್ತಶೋಕ -
ದಾವಾನಲಂ ಗಣವಿಭುಂ ವರಕುಂಜರಾಸ್ಯಂ ।
ಅಜ್ಞಾನಕಾನನವಿನಾಶನಹವ್ಯವಾಹ -
ಮುತ್ಸಾಹವರ್ಧನಮಹಂ ಸುತಮೀಶ್ವರಸ್ಯ ॥೩॥

ಶ್ಲೋಕತ್ರಯಮಿದಂ ಪುಣ್ಯಂ ಸದಾ ಸಾಮ್ರಾಜ್ಯದಾಯಕಂ ।
ಪ್ರಾತರುತ್ಥಾಯ ಸತತಂ ಯಃ ಪಠೇತ್ಪ್ರಯತಃ ಪುಮಾನ್ ॥೪॥

|| ಇತಿ ಶ್ರೀಗಣೇಶಪ್ರಾತಃ ಸ್ಮರಣಂ ||

DEVARSHI SABHA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ಶ್ರೀ ಗಣಪನಿರುವಾಗ ನಮಗಿಲ್ಲ ಅಂಜಿಕೆ
ವಿಘ್ನವ ನೀಗುವನು ಎನ್ನುವ ನಂಬಿಕೆ
ಭಕ್ತರು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸುವರು ವಿಧವಿಧದ ಹರಕೆ
ಭಕ್ತಿಯಿಂದ ಅರ್ಪಿಸುವರು ಹಸಿರು ಗರಿಕೆ
ಇಡಗುಂಜಿಯ ಅಪರಂಜಿಯೇ ಶ್ರೀ ವಿನಾಯಕ
ವಿಘ್ನವ ಪರಿಹರಿಸುವ ಶಿವಸುತ ಶ್ರೀ ವಿಘ್ನವಿನಾಶಕ
ಗಣಗಳ ಒಡೆಯನೇ ಶ್ರೀ ಗಣನಾಯಕ
ಸಿದ್ಧಿ- ಬುದ್ಧಿ ನೀಡಿ ಹರಸೋ ಶ್ರೀ ಬುದ್ಧಿಪ್ರದಾಯಕ
ರಥಸಪ್ತಮಿಯಂದು ನಿನ್ನ ಜಾತ್ರೆಯು
ಕಣ್ಮನ ತುಂಬಿಹುದು ನಿನ್ನ ಮೂರ್ತಿಯು
ನಿನ್ನ ದರುಶನಕೆ ಬಂದಿಹುದು ಭಕ್ತಸಾಗರವು
ಎಲ್ಲೆಡೆ ಮೊಳಗಿಹುದು ನಿನ್ನ ಸ್ತೋತ್ರವು
ಮೋದಕವು ನಿನಗೆ ಬಲುಪ್ರಿಯ
ನಿನ್ನ ನೆನೆದು ಮಾಡಿದ ಸಕಲ ಕಾರ್ಯವು ಜಯ
ನಿನ್ನ ನಂಬಿ ನಡೆವ ಜನಕೆ ನೀಡುವೆ ಅಭಯ
ಸನ್ಮಾರ್ಗದಿ ನಮ್ಮನು ನಡೆಸು ಗೌರಿತನಯ
ಜನಾರ್ದನ ಗೊರ್ಟೆ
JANARDANA GORTE

mshegde photography

ಸಂಕಷ್ಟ ಚತುರ್ಥಿಯ ಶುಭಾಶಯಗಳು
ಶುಭೋದಯ

ಶುಕ್ಲಾಂಬರದರಂ ವಿಷ್ಣುಂ ಶಶಿವರ್ಣಂ ಚತುರ್ಭುಜಂ ।
ಪ್ರಸನ್ನವದನಂ ಧ್ಯಾಯೇತ್ ಸರ್ವ ವಿಘ್ನೋಪಶಾಂತಯೇತ್ ॥

ವಕ್ರ ತುಂಡ ಮಹಾಕಾಯ ಕೋಟಿ ಸೂರ್ಯ ಸಮಪ್ರಭ ।
ನಿರ್ವಿಘ್ನಂ ಕುರುಮೇ ದೇವ ಸರ್ವ ಕಾರ್ಯೇಷು ಸರ್ವದ ॥

ಏಕದಂತಮ್ ಮಹಕಯಂ
ಲಂಬೋದರ ಗಜಾನನಂ
ವಿಘ್ನನಾಶ ಕರ್ಮಮ್ ದೇವಂ
ಹೇರಂಭ ಪ್ರಣಮಮ್ಯಹಮ್

ಓಂ ಗಜಾನನಂ ಭೂತ ಘನಾದಿ ಸೇವಿತಮ್
ಕಪಿತ್ಥ ಜಂಬು ಫಲಸರ ಭಕ್ಷಿತಮ್
ಊಮ ಸುತಂ ಶೋಕ ವಿನಾಶಕಾರಣಮ್
ನಮಾಮಿ ವಿಘ್ನೇಶ್ವರ ಪಾದಪಂಕಜಮ್

ಮೋಶಕ ವಾಹನ ಮೋದಕ ಹಸ್ತ
ಚಾಮರ ಕರ್ಣ ವಿಲಂಬಿತ ಸೂತ್ರ
ವಾಮನ ರೂಪ ಮಹೇಶ್ವರ ಪುತ್ರ
ವಿಘ್ನ ವಿನಾಯಕ ಪಾದ ನಮಸ್ತೆ

Idagunji is a small place in Honnavara taluk, Uttar Kannada district, which has the famous Vinayaka temple. The temple is the main attraction at Idagunji, receiving more than 1 million devotees per year.

Idagunji Devasthana is an ancient temple with a history of more than 1500 years. The story of the temple is as follows.

At the end of 'Dwapara Yuga' great saints were praying to the Sutha-Pouranika at Badarikashrama. Shri Krishna had implied to eliminate the on coming doshas of 'Kaliyuga'. The divine saint, Valakhilya initiated narrating the significance of Kunjavana.

Valakhilya along with other immortal saints was performing penitential activities in a forest. They started experiencing diverse hindrance in penitentiary activities. The holy saint was agitated by these obstacles. He seeked solace and worshipped Lord Krishna. Narada the noble saint approached Valakhilya. Narada received cordial and satiate wel-come with due rituals. Valakhilya explained his difficult situation to the divine saint and requested him to suggest pragmatic solutions to deal with the obstacles on his way. Narada advised him to worship God Vigneshwara (the remover of obstacles) before starting the penance again.

Valakhilya requested Narada to show him an appropriate place to worship the deity. Narada along with Valakhilya and other saints wandered westward in search of a suitable place. They came across the Sharavati river which gracefully caressed and consolidated with the ocean.

Narada chalked out an exact place located a few miles away to the left of Sharavati. The place was named as Kunjaranya. This would be a deserving place for their penitential activities. To add up to the significance of the place, Narada explained that in the past from time to time the Holy Trinity, Hari, Har and Brahma have come to this place to conduct their penance to stop the destruction of the "Asuras" (the demons). They also created lakes termed as "Chakratirtha" and "Brahmatirtha" which is truly a spiritual inspiration.

After sketching out this to all the saints, Narada with the help of the saints fabricated another lake named "Devatirtha". He then offered to bring Ganapathi (Vinayaka) along with other Gods including the Holy Trinity. Narada approached Brahma, Vishnu and Maheshwara to attend the "Puja" at Kunjaranya offered by the saints. He also took the liberty of requesting Parvathi to send her son, Ganapathi to the saints for the removal of obstacles.

Narada's charisma led all the Heavenly Gods along with Lord Ganapathi to attend the "Puja" with eminence and granduer. The temple dedicated especially for this purpose was decked with attractive decor and the enormous glittering diamonds and stones. Ganapathi received the rites, rituals and ceremonious formalities on the second day of Poorvathretha Yuga Nrapavara Chanda Shakabda 813 Vibhava Samwathsara which was decided as Uttarayana Shishiraruthu Maghamasa Shukla Dwitheeya Budhavara Punarwasu Nakshatra (Uttarashadha Nakshatra Visvamuhoortha the most auspicious time by Brahma.

The great saints and Heavenly beings chanted the hymns in praise of Lord Ganapathi. Ganapathi, magnificently attired, was holding “Modhaka” and “Padma” in his hands.

Immensely pleased by the devotion rendered on him by the saints, Ganapathi expressed his desire to grant the wishes of his devotees. The other Gods were cherished and treated equivalently. They also blessed their worshippers. The other Gods appealed to go to their original places. Ganapathi emphasized his decision to stay and gratify the desires of his devotees. He also implied the Gods to leave behind a part of their omniscient power in the various lakes encompassed there.

The devotees can attain their hearts desires by dripping into the varied "Theerthas" and by offering pujas to Him. A lake was bestowed to provide water for bathing at Ganapathi's request. It was named as "Ganeshtith".So according to this purana , Lord Ganapathi stayed in the place Kunjaranya which is now renowned as Idagunji.

This brief summary explains the legendary and historical significance of the sanctity place of Idagunji.

FB videos:

Yakshagana: https://www.facebook.com/shaaledotcom/videos/240706646868841/

Idagunji temple: https://www.facebook.com/Uddime/videos/445179662345457/

Rathotsava: https://www.facebook.com/105252012875796/videos/242444626703093/

YouTube videos:

Idagunji temple: https://youtu.be/-532R-pG7hg

Temple history: https://youtu.be/318eOHiS260

Idagunji mahapooje: https://youtu.be/CGrnhLJSun8

Idagunji Mahaganapathi: https://youtu.be/9d3B4Kf2dTo

Mahatobar Sri Vinayaka: https://youtu.be/EmNZ-u9bLJ8

Idagunji Temple: https://youtu.be/8_Ovj5wlgOI

Idagunji jaatre: https://youtu.be/0efInCP7hBI

Jukebox-- Kannada-Narasimha Nayak: https://youtu.be/TjlCW7Uo5Fc

Idagunji suprabhaata-Kannada-Manjula Gururaj: https://youtu.be/8Vxx3F573EE

Juke box -SPBalasubramanyam and others: https://youtu.be/TPlfJy4Jg9w

Juke box - Kannada devotional.: https://youtu.be/xxf0ZYNeeDY

Juke box-Kannada devotional: https://youtu.be/my9h2LGWyO0

Juke box - Suprabhatha etc:https://youtu.be/zSG2eFvPaLY

Devotional-Vani Jayaram: https://youtu.be/cWby6PZlkn8

Juke box - festival special songs: https://youtu.be/fBjRAn71FAs

Devotional - by Sri Vidyabhushana: https://youtu.be/CTAaUH6cBy4

Bhakti song: https://youtu.be/aehvGiowthg

Mangala Aarati: https://www.facebook.com/Shubhodayam/videos/512995766409411/

Idagunji Mahaganapathi yakshagana mandali:

Rakshasa vesha: https://youtu.be/pOQCGqxbp2s

Subhadra kalyana: https://youtu.be/htM4zZIMkpE

Damayanthi swayamvara: https://youtu.be/5xPTngE7B5I

Seeta viyoga: https://youtu.be/sGGQT4N232M

Nodideya Vidura - Krishna sandhana: https://youtu.be/eHpUuJxUc6o

Yakshagana-Idagunji mela: https://youtu.be/Gh9st9FKFOc

Nodo Dharmaja - Gadayuddha: https://youtu.be/hGUnSDMmXls

Yakshagana--Sudhanva: https://youtu.be/MK9UKdNuHR8

Yakshagana-Sathya Harishchandra-Part-1: https://youtu.be/_yhEiuiRDBc

Yakshagana-Sathya Harishchandra-Part-2 : https://youtu.be/6sUKFCjO9RM

Sougandhika harana- Bhima and Hanuman meet: https://youtu.be/-9KV-bnWl-A

Ravana vadhe- Kermane Shambhu Hegde: https://youtu.be/61ZaoboQlJg

Famous Ganesha Temples of Coastal Karnataka - Part - VI

Compiled by: M. Thirumaleshwar

Sri Mahaganapathi temple, Gokarna

Ref: Wikipedia

About Gokarna

Gokarna is a small temple town on the western coast of India in the Kumta taluk of Uttara Kannada district of the state of Karnataka.[1] The main temple and deity is Shiva, who is also known as Mahabaleshwara. This temple houses what is believed to be original image of Shiva's linga (Atmalinga). There are many other temples all over this small town. Ankola and Kumta on NH66 are the main towns where as Bhatkal and Karwar are the main small cities near Gokarna where almost all trains have halts and are connected to major cities like Chennai, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Mangalore and Mumbai through bus service.

Gokarna is known as one of the seven important Hindu pilgrimage centers. It is on what was once an unspoiled beach near the estuary of the river Aghanashini. Recently, due to the influx of tourists, the character of the town has changed; it is no longer just a centre of pilgrimage, though large numbers of devotees visit to offer prayers and worship to Shiva.

Due to its laid-back, unspoiled and rustic nature many younger western tourists started visiting Gokarna about three decades ago. Enterprising locals started stores and restaurants. Later the onset of millennial youth increased the tourism. Now the resorts also cater to wealthier tourists.

Etymology

Gokarna means cow's ear. It is believed that Shiva emerged from the ear of a cow (Prithvi, the Mother Earth) here. It is at the ear-shaped confluence of two rivers Gangavali and Aghanashini.

The Bhagavata Purana relates that 200 years into this current kali yuga a pious brahmana named Atmaveda was unable because of karma incurred in past lives to have any children in his current incarnation. Atmaveda was devastated by not being able to have children, and wandered into a forest to pray for help. There he met a Sannyasi, whom he implored to grant him and his wife the ability to have a child. The Sannyasi warned Atmaveda against opposing his karma, but finally relented and gave Atmaveda a fruit that his wife was to consume to have a child. Atmaveda's wife Dhundhuli didn’t want to go through the pain of pregnancy and childbirth, so she gave the fruit from the Sannyasi to her cow. A human child was born of the cow, human in all its parts except for its ears, which were cow ears. Because of this the child was named Gokarna.

Gokarna is mentioned in the Shrimad Bhagavata Purana as being the home of the brothers Gokarna and Dhundhakari.

In order that Brahma who out of arrogance arising out of his power to create the universe, sat penancing to redeem himself from curse of Shiva, the latter appeared in front of him from the ears of a cow. So the place came to be known as Gokarna or ear of the cow. Hindu Puranas says that when Parashurama, the sixth avatar of Vishnu created Kerala, it was from Gokarna to Kanyakumari.

As per legend, Ravana was given Atmalinga by Shiva and instructed that it would stay permanently where it is first placed on the land. But Ganesha came in the form of a boy and planted it in Gokarna while Ravana was performing rituals. Once placed Ravana could not remove it from the ground, but he removed some pieces of the Linga and threw them in different directions.[2][3]

Legend

The earliest history of the city is in Treta Yuga, Ravana (Demon/Asura King of Lanka) reaches Kailasa and performed rigorous penance to get the "Atma Linga" from Shiva, as Ravana's mother expressed a keen desire to worship the atmalinga of Lord Shiva.[4][5] After a long penance, Shiva gave the Atma linga to Ravana as a boon and instructs Ravana to carry it home by walk, that he should never place it on the earth even for a short while failing which the linga would get eternally embedded at the place where he broke his commands.

Maha Vishnu learned that Ravana will become all powerful by worshipping the 'Atma Linga' and menace to the world and Ravana's conviction that nobody could defeat him, once he acquired the very power of Shiva. Maha Vishnu devised a plan to install the linga somewhere and as he thought that Ganapati was alone capable of doing it, he along with all the gods pleads Ganapati to execute the plan. Ganapati accepts and reaches Gokarna as a Brahmin boy.

As Ravana was nearing Gokarna, Maha Vishnu who had known well that Ravana was punctual in performing his periodical rites (Sandyavandhana), hides sun with his Sudarshana Chakra (Wheel). Thinking that it was time to perform the evening rites, Ravana finds a Brahmin boy and asked him to hold the Atmalinga in his hand till he came back after finishing the rites. Ganapati agreed to hold the linga on one condition that he would do so till he would be able to bear the weight of linga and that thereafter he would call Ravana three times and if failed to come to him by then he would place the linga on the earth.

Ganapati calls Ravana three times when he was performing his rites and places the linga on the earth and he vanished. The Atmalinga at once got firmly entrenched in the earth. Ravana learned that he had been tricked by the Gods. The depressed demon king Ravana was deeply agitated and tried to pull up the linga, but the linga did not budge a little. It resulted in his throwing the coverings of the Linga to Dhareshwara, Gunavanteshwara, Murudeshwara and Shejjeshwar temples. Ravana was unable to lift the linga from the ground again and called the Shiva linga as Mahabala, one with great strength, and ever since, the linga illustrious as Mahabaleshwara. Shiva learned all these from Vayu Deva, the god of wind, and came on to Earth with Goddess Parvathi devi and his train of Gods, he visited these five places and worshipped the linga which had now taken five forms. He acknowledged that these five places would be his "Pancha Kshetras" (Five Holy Places).

Gokarna was part of the Sodhe and Vijayanagar kingdoms. When the Konkan region — including Goa — was occupied by the Portuguese, it became part of their rule.

Location

Gokarna is about 238 km north of Mangalore, 483 km from Bengaluru and about 59 km from Karwar. It is between the Gangavali and Agnashini rivers along the Karwar coast by the Arabian Sea. It is 200 km north from the college towns of Suratkal and Manipal.

Gokarna can be reached by buses and maxicabs from Kumta (30 km), Ankola (26 km), Karwar (59 km) and Bhatkal(88 km) on National Highway 17 (NH-17). Karnataka State Road Transport Corporation (KSRTC) runs long-journey buses from cities like Panaji, Bengaluru and Mangalore. Private buses (Vijayanand Roadlines - VRL, Sugama, Sea Bird, etc.) operate night journeys from the capital city of Bengaluru to Gokarna daily.

It can be reached by Konkan Railway on the Mumbai to Mangalore route or Goa to Mangalore route. The railway station (called Gokarna Road) is 6 km from the town. The station has a retiring room at a nominal price. Many important trains like Matsyagandha Express, KSR Bengaluru Karwar Express, Poorna Express, Marusagar Express and Mangalore Local and DEMU local are the Daily Local Trains halt here.[6]

The nearest airports are Hubli Airport, Karnataka which has domestic flights only, Goa International Airport at Goa and Mangalore International Airport at Bajpe, Karnataka are the nearest airports to reach at Gokarna.

Neighbouring villages are Bankikodla-Hanehalli, Sanikatta, Tadadi, Torke, Madangere, Maskeri, Adigone, Nelaguni and Bijjur.

Ref: kn.m.wikipedia.org

ಪುಣ್ಯ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ

ಮಹಾಗಣಪತಿ ದೇವಾಲಯ, ಶಿವ (ಮಹಾಬಲೇಶ್ವರ) ದೇವಾಲಯಗಳು ಇದ್ದು ಗೋಕರ್ಣ ಒಂದು ಪವಿತ್ರ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರವಾಗಿದೆ.ದೇವಾಲಯಗಳ ಸಮೀಪದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಸುಂದರ ಕಡಲ ತೀರವಿದ್ದು ನೋಡಲು ತುಂಬಾ ಆಕರ್ಷಣೀಯವಾಗಿದೆ.ಇದೊಂದು ಪ್ರವಾಸಿಗರ ತಾಣವಾಗಿದ್ದು ದೇಶ-ವಿದೇಶಗಳಿಂದಲೂ ಪ್ರವಾಸಿಗರು ಬರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಗೋಕರ್ಣದಲ್ಲಿ ೩ ಸಮುದ್ರ ತೀರಗಳಿದ್ದು ನೋಡಲು ತುಂಬಾ ರಮಣೀಯವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಅರ್ಧಚಂದ್ರಾಕಾರದ ಸಮುದ್ರ ತೀರ

ಸಮುದ್ರ ತೀರ

ಆಕಾರದ ಸಮುದ್ರ ತೀರ

GOKARNA MAHATME

ಗೋಕರ್ಣ

ಕನ್ನಡ ವಿಶ್ವಕೋಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೂಡ ಗೋಕರ್ಣ ಶಬ್ದದ ವಿವರಣೆ ನೀಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.ಗೋಕರ್ಣ ಎಂಬ ಹೆಸರು ಈ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ಹೇಗೆ ಬಂದಿತು ಎನ್ನುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಸ್ಕಂದ ಪುರಾಣದ ಗೋಕರ್ಣ ಖಂಡದಲ್ಲಿ ೮ ನೇ ಅಧ್ಯಾಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಸ್ಕಂದ ಪುರಾಣದ ಸಹ್ಯಾದ್ರಿ ಉತ್ತರ ಖಂಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೀಗೆ ಹೇಳಲಾಗಿದೆ - ಧರಣೀಮಾಹ ಶಂಕರ ಮತ್ಸಂಯೋಗಾದಿಹ ಶುಭೇ ಭವಿಷ್ಯತಿ ಸುತಸ್ತವ । ಗ್ರಹಾಣಾಮಧಿಪಶ್ಚಂಡಃ $ಸೋಂಗಾರಕ ಇತಿ ಶ್ರುತಃ ॥ ಭವಿಷ್ಯತೀದಂ ಭದ್ರಂ ತೇ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಂ ತ್ರೈಲೋಕ್ಯ ವಿಶ್ರುತಂ । ಗೋಶಬ್ದಃ ಪ್ರಥಮಂ ದೇವಿ ತ್ವಯಿ ಸಂಪರಿವರ್ತತೇ ॥ ಕರ್ಣಶ್ಚಾಯಂ ತವ ಶುಭೇ ದೇವ್ಯಂಬುಗ್ರಹ ಯೋಗತಃ । ತಸ್ಮಾದ್ಗೋಕರ್ಣಮಿತಿ ಚ ಖ್ಯಾತಿಂ ಲೋಕೇ ಗಮಿಷ್ಯತಿ ॥

ಗೋ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಮೊಟ್ಟ ಮೊದಲಿಗೆ ಭೂಮಿಗೆ ಬಂದ ಸಂಜ್ಞೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರವು ಕರ್ಣವಾಗಿದ್ದು ಶಿವನ ಸಂಯೋಗದಿಂದ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಗ್ರಹಗಳಿಗೆ ಅಧಿಪನಾದ ಅಂಗಾರಕನು(ಆತನಿಗೆ ಕರ್ಣಸಂಜ್ಞೆ) ಹುಟ್ಟುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಭೂಮಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಅಂಬುಗ್ರಹ(ಅಂಗಾರಕ) ಕೂಡುವಿಕೆ ಅಥವಾ ಭೂಮಿ ಹಾಗೂ ರುದ್ರಯೋನಿ ಎಂದು ಖ್ಯಾತವಾದ ಗೋಕರ್ಣದ ಸ್ಥಲ ಇವುಗಳ ಕೂಡುವಿಕೆಯಿಂದಾಗಿ ಇದು ಗೋಕರ್ಣ ಎಂದು ಖ್ಯಾತವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ರಾಮಾಯಣ ಕಾಲದಷ್ಟು ಹಳೆಯದಾದ ಗೋಕರ್ಣ ಜಾಗತಿಕವಾಗಿ ಹೆಸರಾದ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರವಾಗಿದೆ. ಅನೇಕ ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳು ಇದ್ದರೂ ಇದು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧ ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರವಾಗಿದೆ. ಗೋಕರ್ಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾಚೀನವಾದ ಶಿಲಾಲೇಖನಗಳು, ಪ್ರಾಚೀನವಾದ ಮಹಾಬಲೇಶ್ವರ ದೇವಾಲಯ ಇದೆ. ಪ್ರಾಚೀನವಾದ ವಾಯುಪುರಾಣದಂತಹ ಪುರಾಣಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿತವಾಗಿರುವುದು ಪ್ರಧಾನವಾದ ಅಂಶವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಈ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರವು ತ್ರಿಸ್ಥಲವೆಂದು ಖ್ಯಾತವಾದ ಗೋಕರ್ಣ, ರಾಮಸೇತು, ಕಾಶಿ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದಾಗಿದೆ. ಭರತ ಖಂಡದ ಹತ್ತು ಭಾಸ್ಕರ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಇದು ಒಂದಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಹಿಂದೂ ಜನರ ಪವಿತ್ರ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ಇದಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರವು ಸಮುದ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರಿತ್ತು. ಪರಶುರಾಮನು ಇದನ್ನು ಉದ್ಧರಿಸಿದನೆಂದು ಪುರಾಣ ಹೇಳುತ್ತದೆ. ವಾಯುಪುರಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ೪೮ ನೇ ಅಧ್ಯಾಯದಲ್ಲಿ

ತಸ್ಯ ದ್ವೀಪಸ್ಯ ವೈ ಪೂರ್ವೇ ತೀರೇ ನದನದೀಪತೇಃ । ಗೋಕರ್ಣ ನಾಮಧೇಯಸ್ಯ ಶಂಕರಸ್ಯಾಲಯಂ ಮಹತ್ ॥ ಎನ್ನಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಾಂಡ ಪುರಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕ ಕಡೆ ಗೋಕರ್ಣದ ಬಗೆಗಿನ ವಿಷಯಗಳು ಕಂಡು ಬರುತ್ತವೆ. ೫೭ ನೇ ಅಧ್ಯಾಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಗೋಕರ್ಣ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ಹೇಗೆ ಪರಶುರಾಮ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿ ಎಂಬುಧನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಗೋಕರ್ಣ ನಾಮ ವಿಖ್ಯಾತಂ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಂ ಸರ್ವ ಸುರಾರ್ಚಿತಮ್ । ಸಾರ್ಧಯೋಜನ ವಿಸ್ತಾರಮ್ ತೀರೇ ಪಶ್ಚಿಮ ವಾರಿಧೇಃ ॥

ಇತ್ಯಾದಿಯಾಗಿ ಗೋಕರ್ಣದ ವಿಖ್ಯಾತಿಯನ್ನು ಅನೇಕ ಪುರಾಣಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಿವರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಗೋಕರ್ಣ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ಮಂಡಲದ ಕುರಿತಾಗಿ ವಿವರಣೆ=

ಪಂಚಕ್ರೋಶ ಪರೀಣಾಹಂ ಗೋಕರ್ಣ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ಮಂದಲಮ್ ॥ ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿ ಸ್ಕಂದ ಪುರಾಣದ ಸಹ್ಯಾದ್ರಿ ಉತ್ತರ ಖಂಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಹದಿನೈದು ಮೈಲಿಯ ಸುತ್ತಳತೆಯ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ಗೋಕರ್ಣ ಮಂಡಲ ಎನ್ನಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಸಾರ್ಧ ಯೋಜನ ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣಂ ಅರ್ಧ ಯೋಜನಮಾಯತಮ್ । ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ರೂಪೇಣ ತಿಷ್ಠಂತಂ ಶಿವಮ್ ಪಶ್ಯಂತಿ ಸೂರಯಃ ॥ ಎನ್ನಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಗೋಕರ್ಣ ಕುರಿತು ಸ್ಕಂಧ ಪುರಾಣದ ಕಾಶೀ ಖಂಡದಂತೆ ಗೋಕರ್ಣ ಖಂಡವೂ ಇದೆ. ಇದಲ್ಲದೇ ಸಂಕ್ಷೇಪವಾದ ಗೋಕರ್ಣ ಮಹಾತ್ಮೆ ಗ್ರಂಥಗಳೂ ಮುದ್ರಿತವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಪೌರಾಣಿಕವಾಗಿ ಗೋಕರ್ಣ

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೈಲಾಸಾಧಿಪತಿಯಾದ ಶಂಕರನ ಪರಮ ಭಕ್ತನಾದ ರಾವಣನ ತಾಯಿ ಕೈಕಸೆ ಎಂಬುವಳು. ಈಕೆ ಒಂದು ದಿನ ಪಾರ್ಥಿವ ಲಿಂಗಪೂಜೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಲು ನಿಶ್ಚೈಸಿ ಸಮುದ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ನಾನ ಮಾಡಿ ಮಳಲು ಲಿಂಗವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಪೂಜಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಳು. ಆಗ ಸಮುದ್ರದ ತೆರೆಗಳು ಲಿಂಗ ವನ್ನು ಕೊಚ್ಚಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೋದವು. ಕೈಕಸೆಯು ದುಃಖಿಸುತ್ತಾ ಮಗನಾದ ರಾವಣನನ್ನು ನೆನೆದಳು. ಅವನು ಇದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿ ಎಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ಸಹಿಸಿ, ತಾಯೆ, ದುಃಖಿಸಬೇಡ. ಶಿವನನ್ನು ತಪಸ್ಸಿನಿಂದ ಒಲಿಸಿ ಅವನು ಪೂಜಿಸುವ ಪ್ರಾಣ ಲಿಂಗವನ್ನೇ ತಂದುಕೊಡುತ್ತೇನೆಂದು ಸಮಾಧಾನ ಪಡಿಸಿ ಕೈಲಾಸಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋದನು.

ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಆತನಿಗೆ ತನ್ನ ಶಕ್ತಿಯಿಂದ ಕೈಲಾಸವನ್ನೇ ಲಂಕೆಗೆ ಒಯ್ದರೆ ಹೇಗೆ ಎಂಬ ಬುದ್ಧಿ ಹುಟ್ಟಿತು. ಆತ ತನ್ನ ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತು ತೋಳುಗಳ ಬಲದಿಂದ ಕೈಲಾಸವನ್ನು ಎತ್ತಲು ಕೈಲಾಸವು ಅಲುಗಾಡಿತು. ಪಾರ್ವತಿಯು ಭೀತಿಯಿಂದ ಶಿವನನ್ನು ಅಪ್ಪಿದಳು. ಶಿವನು ಪಾರ್ವತಿಯನ್ನು

ಸಮಾಧಾನಪಡಿಸಿ ತನ್ನ ಎಡಗಾಲಿನ ಅಂಗುಷ್ಠದಿಂದ ಭೂಮಿಗೆ ಒತ್ತಿದನು. ರಾವಣನ ಕೈಗಳು ಪರ್ವತದ ಬುಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿದವು. ಅವನು ಬಾಧೆಯಿಂದ ನರಳುತ್ತ ಹರನನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥಿಸಲು ಶಿವನು ಕಾಲನ್ನು ಎತ್ತಿದನು. ರಾವಣನು ಬಲಾತ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ ತನ್ನ ಕೆಲಸವಾಗುವುದೆಂದು ತಿಳಿದು ನೋವಿಗೆ ಹೆದರದೇ ತಪಸ್ಸನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದನು. ಅದಕ್ಕೂ ಶಿವ ಪ್ರಸನ್ನನಾಗದಿದ್ದಾಗ ತನ್ನ ತಲೆಯನ್ನೇ ಕಡಿದು ಬುರುಡೆಯನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸಿ ದೇಹದ ನಾಳಗಳಿಂದ ತಂತಿಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿ ಸಾಮಗಾನವನ್ನು ಹಾಡಿದನು. ರಾವಣನ ಸಾಮಗಾನಕ್ಕೆ ರುದ್ರ ಪ್ರಸನ್ನನಾಗಿ ಮೈದಡವಿ ಬೇಕಾದ ವರವನ್ನು ಬೇಡೆಂದನು.

ರಾವಣನು ನಮಸ್ಕರಿಸಿ ಶಿವನೇ, ನಿನ್ನ ಅನುಗ್ರಹದಿಂದ ಸಕಲ ಭಾಗ್ಯಗಳೂ ದೇವತೆಗಳೂ ನನ್ನ ದಾಸರಾಗಿರುವರು. ನನ್ನ ತಾಯಿಯು ನಿತ್ಯವೂ ಪೂಜಿಸಲು ನಿನ್ನಿಂದ ಪೂಜಿಸಲ್ಪಡುವ ಪ್ರಾಣಲಿಂಗವನ್ನು ಅನುಗ್ರಹಿಸು ಎಂದನು. ಭವನು ಆತ್ಮಲಿಂಗವನ್ನು ರಾವಣನಿಗೆ ಕೊಡುತ್ತ ಇದನ್ನು ಪೂಜಿಸುವವರ ಸಕಲ ಇಷ್ಟಾರ್ಥಗಳೂ ಕೈಗೂಡುವವು. ಅವರು ಈಶ್ವರನನ್ನೇ ಪಡೆಯುವರು. ಇದನ್ನು ಭೂಮಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಇಡದೇ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಬೇಕು. ಭೂಮಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾದರೆ ಅದು ಅಲ್ಲೇ ಘಟ್ಟಿಯಾಗಿ ನಿಲ್ಲುತ್ತದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅದು ಪುನಃ ಎತ್ತಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿ ಶಿವನು ಅಂತರ್ಧಾನನಾದನು. ರಾವಣನು ಹರ್ಷಿತನಾಗಿ ಹರನಿಗೆ ನಮಸ್ಕರಿಸಿ ಲಂಕೆಗೆ ಹೊರಟನು.

ಇದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ಲೋಕ ಸಂಚಾರಿಯಾದ ನಾರದನು ತಿಳಿದು ದೇವಲೋಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಖಾಸೀನರಾಗಿರುವ ದೇವತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಂಡು "ಹೇ ದೇವತೆಗಳಿರಾ ರಾವಣನು ಕೈಲಾಸನಾಥನನ್ನು ತಪಸ್ಸಿನಿಂದ ಒಲಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಅವನ ಆತ್ಮಲಿಂಗವನ್ನು ಪಡೆದು ಲಂಕೆಗೆ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾನೆ. ಅವನು ಲಂಕೆಯನ್ನು ಸೇರಿದರೆ ಅದೇ ಕೈಲಾಸವಾಗುವುದು. ಅವನನ್ನು ದೇವ, ದಾನವ, ರಾಕ್ಷಸ, ಯಕ್ಷ, ಕಿನ್ನರ ಮನುಷ್ಯರಿಂದ ಜಯಿಸಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ನೀವು ಕಾಲ ಕಳೆಯದೇ ಮಾರ್ಗ ಮಧ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವನನ್ನು ತಡೆದು ಅವನ ಕೈಯಿಂದ ಪ್ರಾಣ ಲಿಂಗವನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪಿಸಿ ಭೂಮಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇಡುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಪುನಃ ಆ ದುಷ್ಟನಿಗೆ ಅದು ಸಿಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಶಿವನೇ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾನೆ. ಬೇಗನೇ ಕಾರ್ಯ ತತ್ಪರರಾಗಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ನಾರದನು ಹೊರಟು ಹೋದನು.

ದೇವತೆಗಳು ಗಾಬರಿಯಿಂದ ಏನೊಂದೂ ತಿಳಿಯದೇ ತಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಯಾವಾಗಲೂ ಕಷ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ರಕ್ಷಿಸುವ ಮಹಾವಿಷ್ಣುವಿನ ಸ್ತೋತ್ರ ಮಾಡಿ ಅವನಿಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ಅರಿಕೆ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ವಿಷ್ಣುವು ಹೊಸ ಸಂಕಟವು ಪ್ರಾಪ್ತವಾಯಿತಲ್ಲಾ ಎಂದು ಚಿಂತಿಸಿ ಅದಕ್ಕೊಂದು ಪರಿಹಾರವನ್ನು ಯೋಚಿಸಿ ಗಣಪತಿ ಯನ್ನು ಕರೆದು ರಾವಣನು ನಿನ್ನನ್ನು ಪೂಜಿಸದೇ ನಿನ್ನ ತಂದೆಯನ್ನು ತಪಸ್ಸಿನಿಂದ ಒಲಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಮನೆಗೆ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾನೆ. ಅವನಿಗೆ ನೀನು ವಿಘ್ನವನ್ನುಂಟು ಮಾಡು. ನಿನಗೆ ಮೋದಕ ಕಡಬು ಕರ್ಜಿಕಾಯಿ ಪಂಚಖಾದ್ಯ ಕಬ್ಬು ಮೊದಲಾದವುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ನೀನು ರಾವಣನಿಂದ ಆತ್ಮಲಿಂಗವನ್ನು ಪಡೆದು

ಭೂಮಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇರಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿದನು. ದೇವತೆಗಳೂ ಭಕ್ತಿಯಿಂದ ಗಣಪತಿಯನ್ನು ಪೂಜಿಸಿ ಸ್ತೋತ್ರ ಮಾಡಿ ನಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಉದ್ಧರಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಬೇಡಿಕೊಂಡರು.

ಗಣಪತಿಯು ಪಶ್ಚಿಮ ಸಮುದ್ರ ತೀರದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಗೋಕರ್ಣದ ಸಮೀಪದಲ್ಲಿ ರಾವಣನು ಬರುತ್ತಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಕಂಡು ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಚಾರಿಯ ರೂಪವನ್ನು ಧರಿಸಿ ಕಬ್ಬುಗಳನ್ನು ತಿನ್ನುತ್ತಿದ್ದನು. ಆ ಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ವಿಷ್ಣುವು ತನ್ನ ಸುದರ್ಶನ ಚಕ್ರದಿಂದ ಸೂರ್ಯನನ್ನು ಮರೆಮಾಡಿ ಸಂಧ್ಯಾಕಾಲವೆಂಬ ಭ್ರ ಮೆಯನ್ನು ರಾವಣನಿಗೆ ಉಂಟು ಮಾಡಿದನು. ರಾವಣನು ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣನೂ, ಜ್ಞಾನಿಯೂ ಕರ್ಮನಿಷ್ಠನೂ ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ, ಸೂರ್ಯನು ಅಸ್ತವಾದದ್ದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿ ಸಂಧ್ಯಾವಂದನೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಆದರೆ ಲಿಂಗವನ್ನು ಭೂಮಿಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಇಡುವಂತಿಲ್ಲ, ಏನು ಮಾಡಲಿ? ಎಂದು ಆಲೋಚಿಸುತ್ತಿ ರುವಾಗ ವಟುವೇಷಧಾರಿಯಾದ ಗಣಪತಿಯನ್ನು ಕಂಡನು.

ಮುಗುಳು ನಗೆಯಿಂದ ಅವನನ್ನು ಹತ್ತಿರ ಕರೆದು ಬಾಲಕನೆ, ಈ ಲಿಂಗವನ್ನು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಹಿಡಿದುಕೊಂಡಿರು. ನಾನು ಸಂಧ್ಯಾವಂದನೆಯನ್ನು ಮುಗಿಸಿ ಬರುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಿಯವರೆಗೆ ಭೂಮಿಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಇದನ್ನು ಇಡಬಾರದು; ಜೋಕೆ ಎಂದನು. ಗಣಪತಿಯು ಲಿಂಗವನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಇದು ಭಾರವಾಗಿದೆ; ನನ್ನಿಂದ ಬಹಳ ಹೊತ್ತು ಹಿಡಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಮೂರು ಬಾರಿ ನಿನ್ನನ್ನು ಕರೆಯುತ್ತೇನೆ ನೀನು ಬರಬೇಕು. ಬರದಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಇದನ್ನು ಭೂಮಿಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಇಡುತ್ತೇನೆ, ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಲು ರಾವಣನು ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಂಡನು. ರಾವಣನು ಶೌಚವನ್ನು ಪೂರೈಸಿ ಕಾಲು ತೊಳೆ ಯುತ್ತಿರುವಾಗ ಒಮ್ಮೆ ರಾವಣಾ ಎಂದು ಕರೆದನು. ಅರ್ಘ್ಯವನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿರುವಾಗ ರಾವಣಾ ಎಂದು ಕರೆದನು. ಜಪವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವಾಗ ಓ ರಾವಣಾ ಎಂದು ಮೂರನೇ ಬಾರಿ ಕೂಗಿದನು. ರಾವಣನು ಓ ಬಂದೆ ಎಂದು ಕೂಗುತ್ತ ಓಡಿ ಬರುವುದರೊಳಗಾಗಿ ಲಿಂಗವನ್ನು ಭೂಮಿಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಶಿವಸ್ಮರಣೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತ ಇಟ್ಟನು.

ರಾವಣನು ಸಿಟ್ಟಿನಿಂದ ಗಣಪತಿಯ ನೆತ್ತಿಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಮುಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಗುದ್ದಿದನು. ಬಲಿಷ್ಟನಾದ ರಾವಣನ ಗುದ್ದಿನಿಂದ ನೆತ್ತಿಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಒಂದು ಕುಳಿಯಾಗಿ ಹೊಟ್ಟೆಯು ಕುಸಿಯಿತು. ರಾವಣನು ತನ್ನ ಶಕ್ತಿಯ ಗರ್ವದಿಂದ ಲಿಂಗವನ್ನು ಕೀಳಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸಿದನು. ಆದರೂ ಅದನ್ನು ಕೀಳಲು ಅವನಿಂದ ಆಗಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಆಗ ತನ್ನ ತಪಸ್ಸು ನಿಷ್ಫಲವಾದ ಸಿಟ್ಟಿನಿಂದ ಅಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಬಿದ್ದ ಲಿಂಗದ ಸಂಪುಟವನ್ನು ದಾರವನ್ನೂ ಲಾಲ್ಕು ದಿಕ್ಕಿಗೆ ಬೀಸಿದನು. ಅದು ಸಜ್ಜೇಶ್ವರ, ಗುಣವಂತೇಶ್ವರ, ಧಾರೇಶ್ವರ. ಮೃಡೇಶ್ವರ ಎಂಬ ಹೆಸರಿನಿಂದ ಪ್ರಖ್ಯಾಥವಾಯಿತು.

ತನ್ನ ರಾಕ್ಷಸ ಶಕ್ತಿಯು ಸೋತು ಹೋಗಲು ನೀನೇ ಮಹಾಬಲನೆಂದು ಕೂಗಿದನು. ಆ ಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ದೇವತೆಗಳು ಮಂದಾರದ ಮಳೆಗಳನ್ನು(ಪುಷ್ಪವೃಷ್ಟಿ) ಸುರಿಸಿದರು. ವಿಷ್ಣುವು ಚಕ್ರವನ್ನು ತೆಗೆಯಲು ಸೂರ್ಯನು ಕಾಣಿಸಿಕೊಂಡನು. ಸುರರು ರಾವಣನನ್ನು ನೋಡಿ ಕಿಲಕಿಲನೆ

ನಕ್ಕರು. ರಾವಣನು ನಾಚಿಕೆಯಿಂದ ಓಡಿ ಹೋದನು. ಇದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ಪರಮೇಶ್ವರನು ವಾಯುವಿನಿಂದ ತಿಳಿದು ಗೋಕರ್ಣಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದನು. ಲಿಂಗವು ರಾವಣನಿಂದ ಬಹಳ ಘಾಸಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿ ಪಶ್ಚಾತ್ತಾಪ ಪಟ್ಟನು. ತಾನು ಲಿಂಗವನ್ನು ಪೂಜಿಸಿದನು.

ಆಗ ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಬಂದ ದೇವತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ತನ್ನ ಜನ್ಮಸ್ಥಲವಾದ ಗೋಕರ್ಣದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಗಣಪತಿಯು ಲಿಂಗವನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿದ್ದರಿಂದ ಮೊದಲು ಗಣಪತಿಯನ್ನು ಪೂಜಿಸಿ ನಂತರ ಆತ್ಮಲಿಂಗವನ್ನು ಪೂಜಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಅಪ್ಪಣೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಆತ್ಮಲಿಂಗವನ್ನು ಭಕ್ತಿಯಿಂದ ಪೂಜಿಸುವ ಭಕ್ತರ ಇಷ್ಟಾರ್ಥಗಳು ಕೈಗೂಡುವವು. ತಾನು ಇಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ವಾಸವಾಗುತ್ತೇನೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ಅಂತರ್ಧಾನನಾದನು. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಭೂ ಕೈಲಾಸವೆಂಬ ಹೆಸರಾಗಲಿ ಎಂದು ದೇವತೆಗಳು ಹೇಳಿ ಗಣಪತಿಯನ್ನೂ ಆತ್ಮಲಿಂಗವನ್ನೂ ಭಕ್ತಿಯಿಂದ ಪೂಜಿಸಿ ಅಂತರ್ಧಾನರಾದರು.

ನಂತರ ರಾವಣನು ಪುನಃ ತಾಯಿಯೊಡನೆ ಗೋಕರ್ಣಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದು ಗಣಪತಿಯನ್ನೂ ಆತ್ಮಲಿಂಗವನ್ನೂ ಭಕ್ತಿಯಿಂದ ಪೂಜಿಸಿದನು. ಆಗ ಶಿವನು ಪ್ರತ್ಯಕ್ಷನಾಗಿ ನೀನು ದುಃಖಿಸುವ ಕಾರಣವಿಲ್ಲ. ನಿನ್ನಿಂದಲೇ ಲೋಕಕ್ಕೆ ಉಪಕಾರವಾಗಬೇಕಿತ್ತು. ನೀನು ನೆಪ ಮಾತ್ರ. ನಿನ್ನಿಂದ ಲಿಂಗಕ್ಕೆ ಘಾಸಿಯಾದರೂ, ನನ್ನ ಜನ್ಮಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ನನ್ನ ಮಗನಿಂದ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟದ್ದರಿಂದ ನನಗೆ ಆನಂದವಾಗಿದೆ. ನಿನಗೆ ಶುಭವಾಗಲಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ಅಂತರ್ಧಾನನಾದನು. ಹೀಗೆ ರಾವಣನಿಂದ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಶಿವನ ಆತ್ಮಲಿಂಗವು ಭಕ್ತರ ಸಕಲ ಇಷ್ಟಾರ್ಥಗಳನ್ನು ಪೂರೈಸುತ್ತ ಸಿದ್ಧಿಕ್ಷೇತ್ರವೆಂದು ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧವಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಕಥೆಯನ್ನು ಹಾಡಿನ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಲ್ಲಿನ ಸ್ತ್ರೀಯರು ಹೀಗೆ ಹಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ.

Ref: indiapl.com

Review:

Maha Ganapati Temple is a prominent pilgrim site in Gokarna in the state of Karnataka. Maha Ganapati Temple is a famous religious site and is visited by thousands of devotees from all over the country. The temple is dedicated to Lord Ganesha, a popular and loved deity of the Hindupantheon. The temple is located near another popular pilgrim site, Mahabaleshwara Temple which is dedicated to Lord Shiva.

According to legend, when mighty Ravan was carrying the Shivalinga to Lanka after getting it from Lord Shiva, he was at Gokarna and asked a boy (Lord Ganesha in disguise) to hold the Linga so that he can complete his daily rituals and informed the boy that the Linga should not be placed on the land. But Lord Ganesha, in disguise as a boy kept the Linga on the earth and Ravan could not lift it. Angered Ravana take stone and hits Ganesha on head. So the Ganesha

statue here has a hole one top of the head. The pilgrims must seek the blessing of Lord Ganesha before visiting the Mahabaleshwara Temple.

Maha Ganapati temple ambience is calm and the presence of divine entity can be felt at every corner of the temple. The serenity of the place helps to rejuvenate and calm the inner soul of the individuals visiting the place. The artistic design and the marvellous structure inside the temple are also worth appreciating. The Maha Ganapati temple is truly a wonderfully fascinating one.

It is advisable to understand the local custom without hurting the religious sentiments of the locals. One must wear decent attire while visiting the Maha Ganapati temple. There is also an amazing beach near the temple which is also worth visiting. August to December is the best time to visit the place. The Mahashivaratri celebration is held with great grandeur surrounding both the temples. There are regular trains to Gokarna from all the major cities of Karnataka.,

https://indiapl.com/karnataka/maha-ganapathi-temple-616229

Ref: myoksha.com

Gokarna Mahabaleshwar Temple Guide – Timings, Poojas, and History

Gokarna Mahabaleshwar Temple

Gokarna Mahabaleshwar Temple is located in the coastal town of Gokarna in Karnataka between a confluence of the Rivers of Gangavali and Agnashini. The Hindu Saint Sri Adi Shankaracharya established the Shree Ramachandrapura Mutt in Gokarna who look after the administration of the Gokarna Temple.

Gokarna Mahabaleshwar Temple – Facts

Deity	Lord Mahabaleshwar (Lord Shiva)
Location	Gokarna, Karnataka
Entry Fee	Free
Best Time to Visit	October to March
Darshan Timings	6:00 AM to 8:00 PM
Poojas	Rudra Homam
Festivals	Shravan, Shivratri

Mahabaleshwar Temple, Gokarna

Gokarna Mahabaleshwar Temple is also famous as Dakshina Kasi (Southern Kasi) and as the Bhookailasa. The region of Gokarna and its religious importance finds mention in several Puranas like the Bhagavata Purana, Sthala Purana, Guru Charitra, and the Skanda Purana.

Here are the timings of Gokarna Temple:

Morning Darshan	6:00 AM	12:30 PM
Evening Darshan	5:00 PM	8:00 PM
Mangal Aarti, Udyana Bali	6:00 AM	12:30 PM
Sparsha Darshan	5:00 PM	8:00 PM
Nityotsava	8:30 PM	–
Amrutanna Prasada Bhojana (Annadanam)	12:00 PM	2:00 PM
Amrutanna Prasada Bhojana	7:30 PM	8:30 PM
2nd Kalam Pooja		

The significance of the Gokarna Mahabaleshwar Temple is that Atmalinga of Lord Shiva at Gokarna Temple is as sacred as the Jyotirlinga of Lord Shiva in the Kashi Vishwanath Temple. The Gokarna Temple is one of the seven Mukti Sthalas of Karnataka. The other six are Udupi, Subramanya, Kumbhashi, Kodeshwara, Sankaranarayanan, and Kollur.

These places are together known as the Parashurama Kshetras. Devotees believe that these Temples stand on the land of Parashurama from the sea.

The Gokarna Temple is one of the five Temples famous in Karnataka as the Pancha Kshetras of Lord Shiva. The other four Temples are in Nanjanagud, Dharmasthala, Dhareshwara, and Murudeshwar.

The Gokarna Temple is also one of the 276 Paadal Petra Sthalams in India. Shaiva Nayanars believed these temples to be the greatest Shiva Temples in the 6th to 9th century CE. They are praised in Thevaram, divine songs sung in praise of Lord Shiva and composed by three Tamil poets named Thirugana Sambanthar, Thirunavakkarasar, and Sundaramoorthy Nayanar.

he region of Gokarna is also holy for the followers of Lord Dattatreya and the Adinath Sampradaya of the Nath tradition. Devotees believe that he resided here for 3 years and

performed penance here. Lord Dattatreya was the Avatar or Incarnation of the Trimurti or the Holy Trinity of Lord Brahma, Vishnu, and Shiva.

The Atmalinga

Gokarna Mahabaleshwar Temple architecture features resemble the Dravidian style of construction. Inside the Sanctum, the main Atmalinga is in a square Saligrama Peetha with a small hole on the top. One can also view the top of the Linga from the hole.

The image represents Lord Shiva in a standing position and is 1500 years old. The actual Atmalinga is visible in whole only once in 40 years during the Ashtabandana Kumbhabhishekam. Gokarna Temple Complex also has shrines dedicated to Lord Ganapathi, Lord Dattatreya, and the Goddess Taamaragowri. The Kotitheertham or the Pushkarini is a small manmade tank present near the Gokarna Temple.

As per the legend, after returning from the Underworld (Sapta Paathala), Lord Shiva collected the essence of all of Brahma's creations and created a golden deer with three horns and three eyes. Devotees also believe that the three horns were at Pushkar, Shaligram, and Gokarna. These three places are collectively the Siddhi Kshetras.

People believe that the Atmalinga which was here in the Treta Yuga was initially red in color. It became yellow in the Dwapara Yuga and turned black in the Kaliyuga. It is also a belief that the root of the Linga leads to the seven realms of the Paathala Loka (underworld regions inhabited by the Danavas, Daityas, Yakshas, and Nagas.

People also believe that performing the death rites of the dead will grant them salvation or moksha at par with those at the Kashi Vishwanath Temple.

What is the history of the Gokarna Mahabaleshwar Temple?

According to the history of the Gokarna Mahabaleshwar Temple, Mayurasharma of the Kadamba dynasty constructed the temple during the period of 345 – 365 AD. The Vijayanagara Kingdom Emperor Krishnadevaraya visited the shrine and weighed himself in gold here. The great ruler Shivaji often prayed at the shrine.

The famous Kalidasa mentions Lord Mahabaleshwar as Lord of Gokarna in his 4th-century work, Raghuvamsha. The Nayanars praised the deity of the Tulu Nadu, Mahabaleshwar in their work Tevaram between the 6th and 9th centuries.

As per one legend, when Lord Shiva cursed Lord Brahma that nobody will worship him because of his lie about finding the end of the endless beam of light emanating from Lord Shiva, Lord Brahma cursed him back stating that Lord Shiva will go to hell. Devotees believe that after going to the underworld, Lord Shiva appeared out through a cow's ear, a metaphor for emerging out of an ear-shaped place (Mother Earth) known as Gokarna.

The Legend

Kaikesi, the mother of Ravana worshiped Lord Shiva ardently. She used to make Lingas out of the beach sand and pray to them daily. However, every night the Linga used to get washed away by the sea. Hence, Ravana promised to her that he will bring Lord Shiva's Atmalinga itself to her.

Ravana went to Mount Kailash and performed severe penance to impress Lord Shiva. Eventually, Lord Shiva granted him a wish. Ravana asked for the Atmalinga from Lord Shiva and his wife, Goddess Parvati.

Lord Shiva then took out the Atmalinga from his heart and offered it to Ravana but said that the Linga should not touch the ground until he reaches his destination. Otherwise, the Linga will become affixed. He also asked Goddess Parvati to accompany Ravana.

Lord Vishnu interrupted Ravana's journey after disguising himself as an old Brahmin. When Ravana started boasting about how he received the Goddess as a boon from Lord Shiva, the Brahmin created an illusion in which the Goddess turned into an old and frail lady. Humiliated, Ravana left the Goddess and proceeded with the Atmalinga.

Lord Ganesha was aware of the evening bath Ravana would take. With the help of Lord Vishnu, who blotted out the Sun to give an appearance of dusk.

Lord Ganesha disguised as a boy passed him. Ravana called him and passed on the idol to him giving instructions that the idol must not be placed on the ground. The boy placed the idol on the ground before Ravana returned from his bath. Lord Vishnu unblocked the sun and it was daylight again. The place where Lord Ganesha placed the idol is known as Gokarna.

Some of the festivals celebrated at Gokarna Temple are:

Mahashivaratri: The most important festival occurs in the month of February – March. It signifies the marriage of Lord Shiva with Goddess Parvati. Some also believe that this is the day when Lord Shiva absorbed the poison that turned him blue during the churning of Amrit episode in mythology. The festival lasts for 9 days, the 6th day being the day of Shivaratri. The devotees perform various special Poojas like Mahapooja, Rathotsava, Bhootabali, Tulabhara and other cultural programs like music and dance festival. Devotees also carry out a Ratha Yatra on the last day of the festival. They carry the idol of Lord Mahabaleshwar in the Dodda Ratha, around the town among the chants of prayers and hymns. More than 100 persons pull the Ratha. Continuous Annadanam also takes place during these days when lakhs of pilgrims visit the Temple to receive Lord Shiva's blessings.

Ratha Saptami: The Car or the Ratha festival occurs on the seventh day of the bright half of the month of February. It denotes the seventh day of the movement of Sun towards the northern direction of vertical equinox from Capricorn. It also represents the birth of Sun God Surya. Hence, in some places, it is also popular as the Surya Jayanti. The festival symbolizes

the beginning of spring and the harvesting season. In Gokarna, devotees carry a grand Ratha Yatra of the God around the town and distribute special Prasadams.

Tripurakhya Deepotsava: The festival occurs on the day of the Karthik Poornima at Gokarna Temple. The Purnima is famous as Tripuri Purnima because of the legend of Lord Shiva destroying the three demon cities, collectively known as Tripura of the Tripurasura demon. Special Poojas like the Laksha Bilvarchana, Dhatri Homam, Vanabhojana, and Deepotsava also take place on this day.

Vijayadashami: On this auspicious day, the worship of Goddess Bhadrakali takes place in the Gokarna Temple. Devotees also take the idol of Sri Mahabaleshwar in a procession to the Bhadrakali Temple and bring it back amidst great chantings of religious mantras and bhajans. They also distribute Special Prasadam to the people visiting the shrine on the day.

Kadiru Haranotsava: The first harvest of Paddy (Rice) is the Kadiru Haranotsava. The festival and its rituals take place in a nearby village named Bankikodia. The villagers take the Utsava Moorthy (idol) of the Lord to the field and worship it. Following his blessings, they harvest the crop every year.

Besides these festivals, the Gokarna Temple also celebrates the Sharada Pooja, Ganesha Chaturthi, Ugadi, Krishna Janmashtami, Kaamadahana and Shiva-Ganga Vivahotsava.

How to reach Gokarna Mahabaleshwar Temple?

Here's how to reach Gokarna Temple:

Air: Dabolim International Airport in Panaji, Goa is the nearest airport to Gokarna. It lies 150 km from the town.

Train: The nearest railway station is Gokarna Road, 6 km from the town.

Road: Devotees can arrive in Gokarna by taking any of the KSRTC buses from Panaji, Bengaluru, and Mangalore.

Where to stay near Gokarna Mahabaleshwar Temple?

Many Hotels and Lodges provide a comfortable stay at nominal rates. Since the town also has a number of scenic beaches, a few beach resorts have also come up in the vicinity. Advanced booking is preferable as the town is usually packed with devotees during the festive and holiday season.

Where to eat near Gokarna Mahabaleshwar Temple?

The devotees to the Gokarna Temple are served Prasada Bhojana every day free of cost in the afternoon and the evening at 12:30 PM and 7:30 PM respectively. A large number of small restaurants have also come up at the Gokarna Temple and nearby areas.

They mainly serve delicious South Indian cuisine, mainly vegetarian. Seafood is also available in certain places.

What are some temples near Gokarna Mahabaleshwar Temple?

Some of the temples near Gokarna Temple are:

Sri Maha Ganapathi Temple: The temple is only a few meters away from the Mahabaleshwar Temple. The temple is in honor of Lord Ganapathi, who took the form of a normal boy who deceived Ravana and established the Atmalinga in Gokarna.

Bhadrakali Temple: The temple is 4 km away from the Mahabaleshwar Temple. As per the legend, Vishnu's illusion freed the Goddess Bhadrakali, an Avatar of Parvati from Ravana.

Bharat Temple: The temple is for Bharat, brother of Lord Rama and is on a hillock near the Mahabaleshwar Temple. The temple is present in the temple for Lord Rama. One can also visit a theertham famous as Ramatheertham.

The Pancha Kshetra pilgrimage: One can also visit the Pancha Kshetras of Dhareshwar (40 km), Murudeshwar (55 km), Guneshwar (40 km), and Sajjeshwar (40 km towards Goa) from Gokarna. The group of five temples is extremely holy and is a must for any Shaivite pilgrimage.

Ref: Google.com

Photos:

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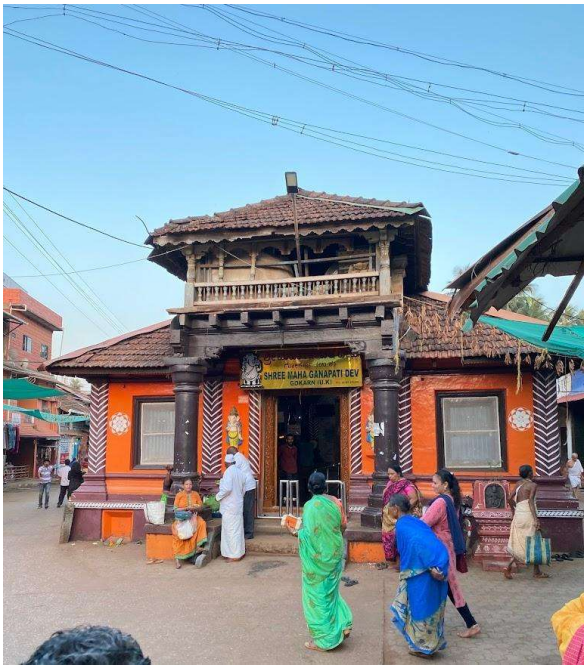
SHREE MAHAGANAPATI TEMPLE GOKARN.
SHREE MAHAGANAPATI TEMPLE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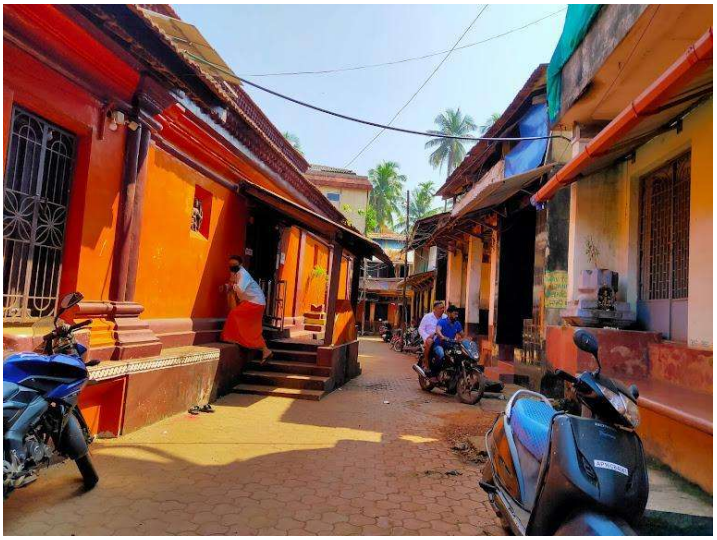

Shri Mahaganapati, Gokarn

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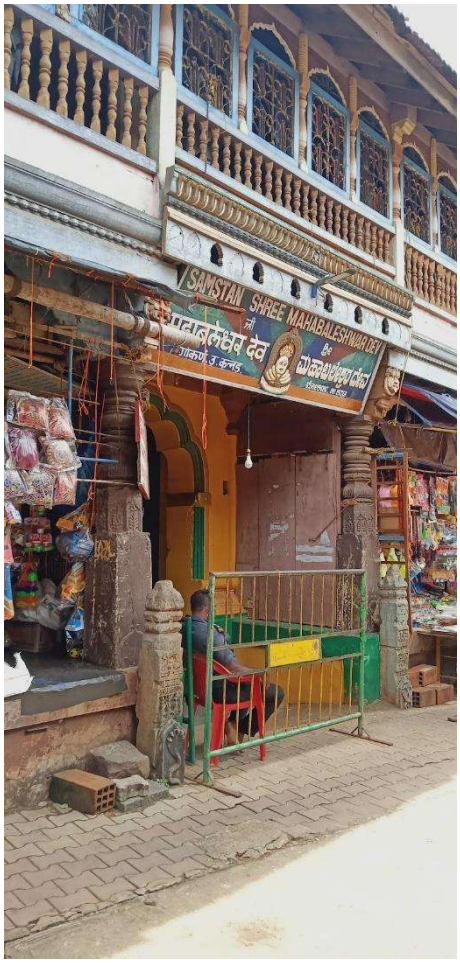
SHREE MAHA GANAPATI DEV
GOKARN (U.K)


SAMSTAN SHREE MAHABALESHWAR DEV

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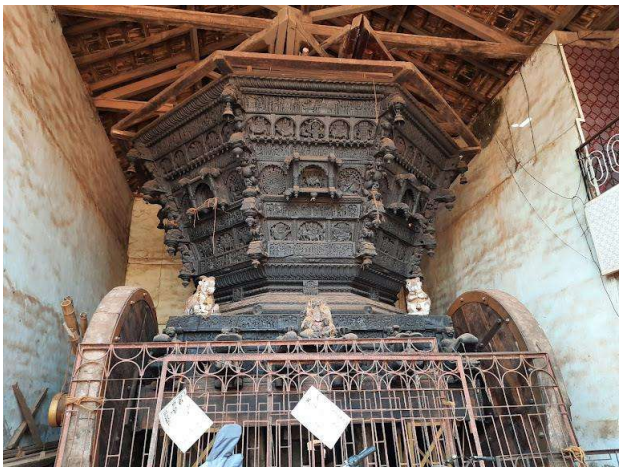
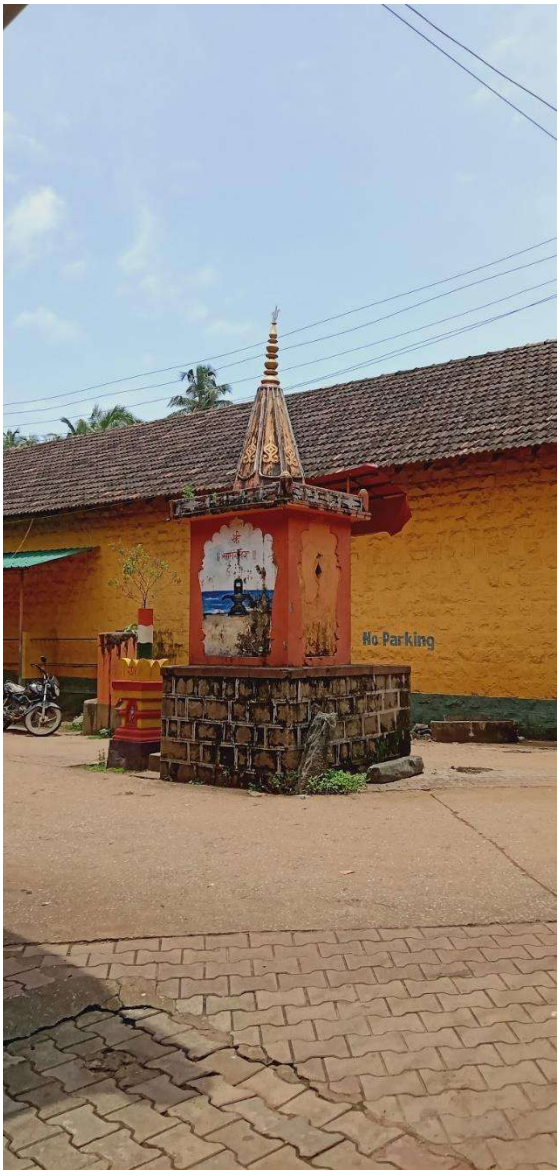
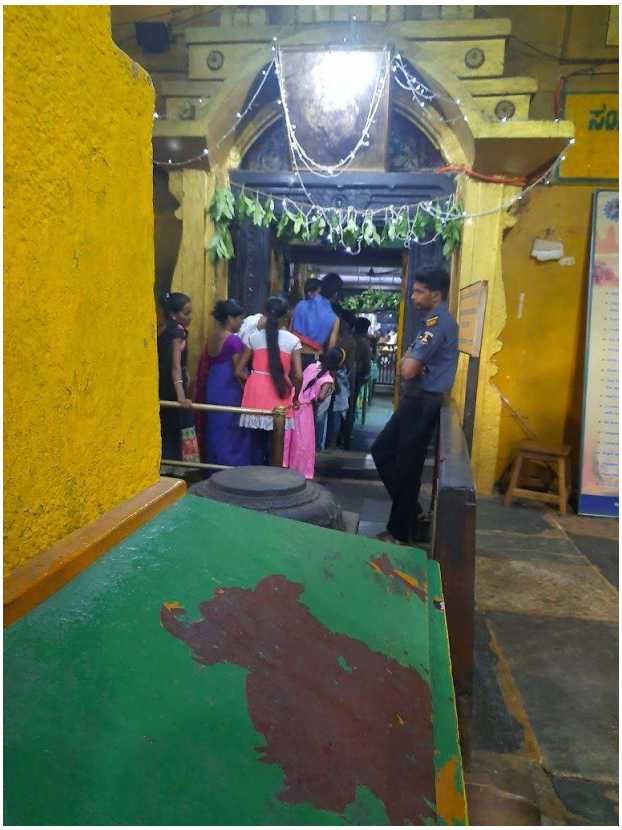
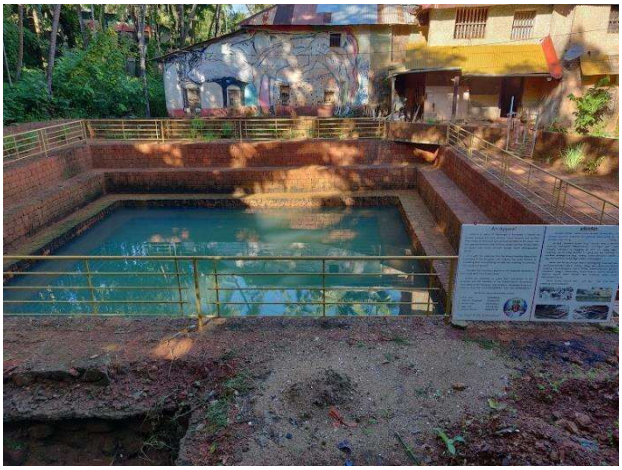
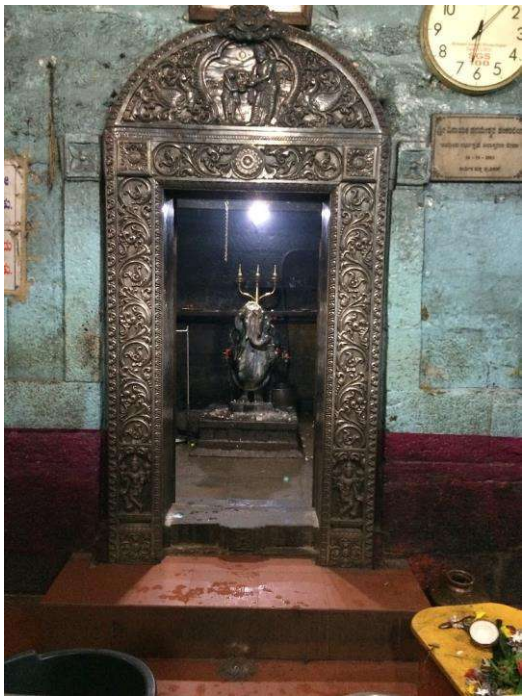
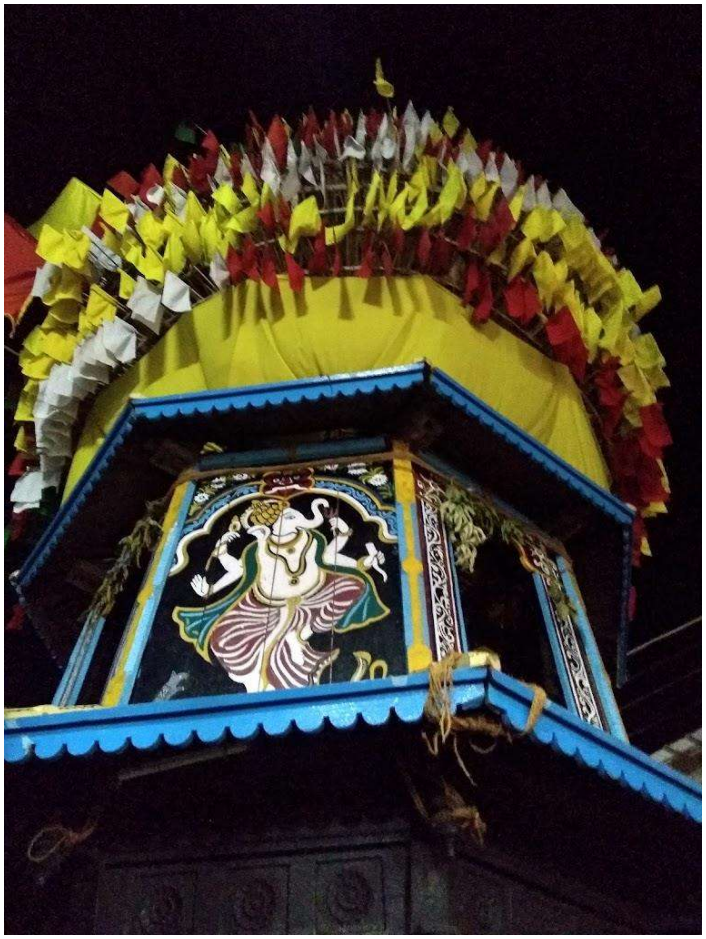



No Parking









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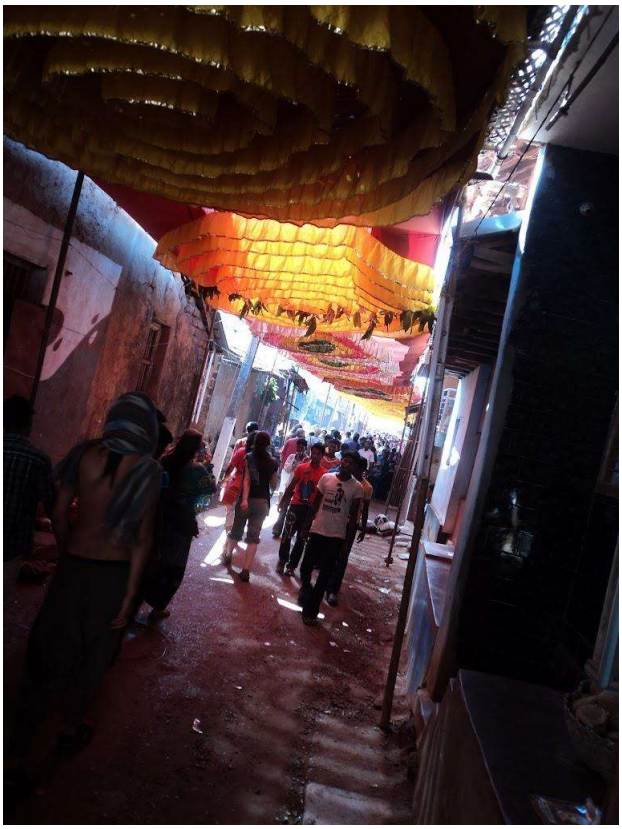
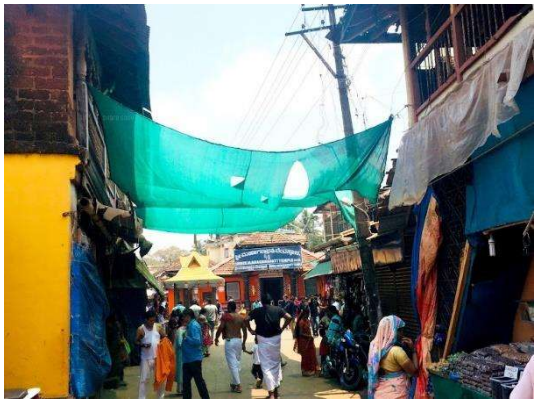
SHREE MAHAGANAPATI TEMPLE





SHREE MAHAGANAPATI TEMPLE

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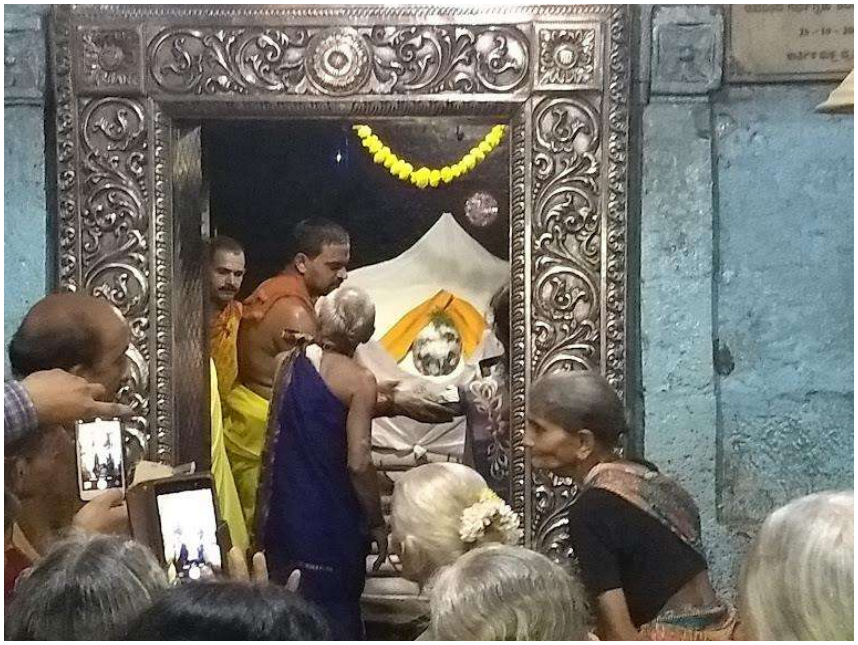
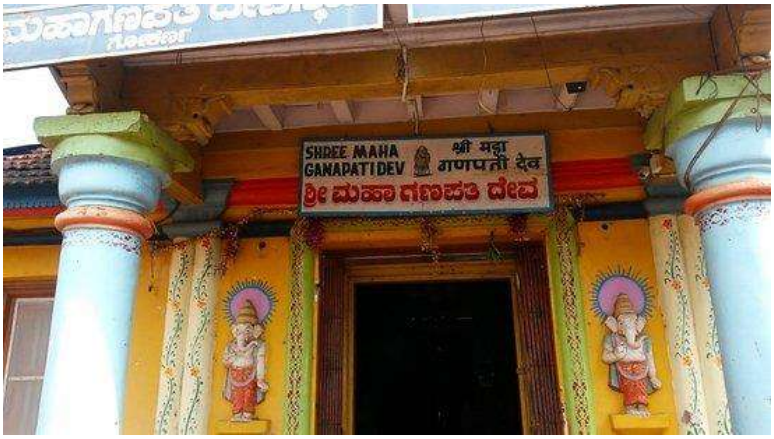


Ref: tripadvisor.in

Photos:



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SHREE MAHAGANAPATI TEMPLE GOKARN.
SHREE MAHAGANAPATI TEMPLE
GOKARN

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SHREE MAHAGANAPATI TEMPLE
SHREE MAHAGANAPATI TEMPLE
GOKARN

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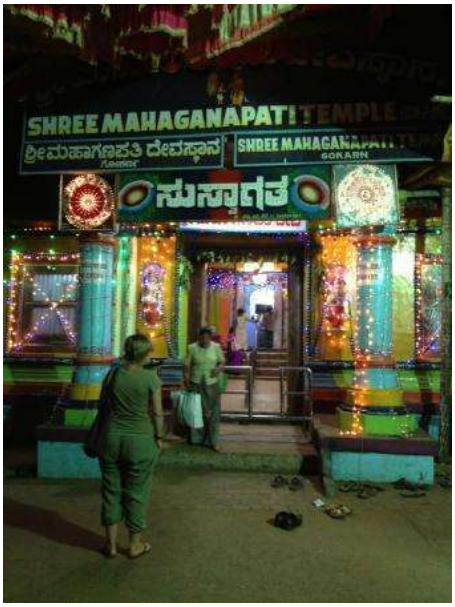
SHREE MAHAGANAPATI TEMPLE
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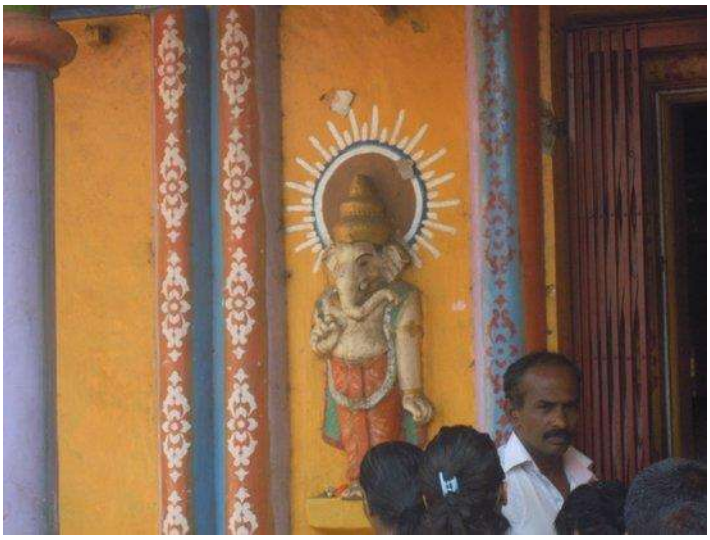

Ref: inditales.com: Places to visit in Gokarna:

Gokarna is mentioned as a sacred space in many scriptures including Mahabharata, Gurucharita, and Gokarna Khand.

Origin of Name

The first story tells us how the place got its name. It is believed that once upon a time where there was just water and Narayana was sleeping in his Ksheersagar and Brahma emerged on the lotus emerging out of his navel to create the universe. The first creation was Rudra from his anger, whom he directed to create the universe. Rudra chose to go to netherworld or Patala and meditate. Brahma then realized that he needed the world with all three Gunas – Satva, Rahas, and Tamas, so he created Pitras, Humans, and Prakriti. This infuriated Rudra and he marched from Patala to Brahmaloka.

In the process, the earth was frightened. She headed to move slowly through her. He agreed and took a small form of the size of a thumb and came out through the ear of the earth. Go is one of the names of the earth and since Rudra came out from her ear, the place came to be known as Gokarna. The Shivalinga donating this story is called Adi Gokarna and can be seen in the main Mahabaleshwar temple.

Ravana

The second story comes from Ravana, who after a severe penance was taking home the Atmalinga from Kailash Parvat to his Lanka. He was told not to keep it anywhere till he reaches the place where he wants to install it. However, as he reached Gokarna, it was time for his Sandhya Vandan or evening prayers. Ganesha appeared as a Batuk or a Brahmin boy in front of him. Ravana handed him the Atmalinga to hold till he does his Puja. Batuk though could not hold it due to weight and kept it down.

So, this is where it continues to be. This is the main temple at Gokarna called Gokarna Mahabaleshwar. Ravana was angry and he hit the Ganesha on his head. You can still see the Murti of Ganesha at Mahaganpati temple with a dent on the head.

Ayodhya

The third story talks about king Sagar of Ayodhya, whose 60,000 sons were burnt by Sage Kapila. This is the same Sagar whose descendant Bhagirath is credited with bringing Ganga to earth. It is believed that once upon a time lot of Asuras used to live in the sea. They used to stay inside water during the day but they came out at night and troubled the people there. People prayed to Rishi Agastya and requested him to drink all the water so that asuras go away. Rishi did just that and the seabed dried.

Now the lord of the sea was worried and he prayed to Agastya rishi to restore his water. He said he has already digested it all and can not bring it back. Sea then came to Gokarna, built a Shivalinga, and prayed to Shankar. Pleased, when Shankar asked him his wish, he asked for his water. Shankar then told him that when the descendant of Sagar will bring Ganga down to earth, the sea will also get its water back. So, it happened. This story links the waters of Gokarna to Ganga making them even more sacred. The Sagareshwar Shivalinga can be seen just outside the Mahableshwar temple today.

Parashuram

The fourth story tells us about Parashuram, the son of Jamadagni and Renuka, who made the waters of the sea retreat and created the Konkan coast. It is believed that he stood at Gokarna and threw his axe or Parashu at the sea. Well, you hear this story at many places on the Konkan coast, but the story binds the land of Konkan together like nothing else. A Shivalinga called Jamadagnishwara can be seen inside the Mahabaleshwar temple.

The fifth story says that the divine cow Surabhi mediated here. Shivalinga that she consecrated is known as Surbheshwara.

Holy Places to visit in Gokarna

There are several temples in this small holy town. You should visit some of them at least and seek blessings.

Mahabaleshwar Temple Complex and around

Mahabaleshwar Temple is the main temple at Gokarna. It is the one that houses the Atmalinga. You can actually touch the Atmalinga through an opening in the silver cover that covers it. At specific times during the day, you can see the linga too.

The temple is the most popular and important place in Gokarna. You have to walk through many doors to reach the Garbhagriha.

There are vigrahas of Devi and Ganesha too inside the temple. I found a beautiful Veergal next to the temple. There are some even outside side entrance, with Naga sculptures on them.

Men need to wear a dhoti and no upper clothes while visiting the temple. Women can be dressed in any Indian attire.

Adi Gokarna Temple

As you walk clockwise around the main temple, the first temple you meet is the Adi Gokarna temple. You have to go down a few steps to see the ancient linga. This temple in stone has beautiful wooden panels all around it. This temple is being renovated.

Skandeshwar Temple

This is an old Shivalinga in a small temple. The three walls have windows with a swastika on them.

Veerabhadra Temple

Moving on you see this small temple in bright yellow color dedicated to Veerabhadra. This is the Swaroop of Shiva that destroyed the Daksha Yagna.

Tamra Gauri Temple

Tamra Gauri is the presiding Shakti of Gokarna. Her temple is behind the Mahabaleshwar temple. It is believed that Gauri came here from Tamranchal Parvat following Shankar, and hence called Tamra Gauri. Tamra means copper. They say that she holds a balance in her hand. Some interpret that she is weighing the virtues of Varanasi and Gokarna and naturally being in Gokarna, it weighs more.Tamra Gauri, Veerbhadra and Adi Gokarna temples.

Next to Tamra Gauri temple is Tamra Kund is that used only for Asthi Visarjan or leaving the mortal remains of the dead after cremation. Even a part of Mahatma Gandhi’s ashes were brought here.

Gautameshwara Temple

This is a Shivalinga that is believed to be installed and worshipped by Gautam Rishi. It is simply placed on a platform.

Dattatreya Temple

A small Dattatreya temple can is located almost in the wall of the temple. It has a Paduka Peetha or a platform with footprints and a Dattatreya Murti.

Mahaganapati Temple

Mahaganapathi Temple or Dwibhuj Ganapathi temple is located 40 steps from Atmalinga of Gokarna. It is right outside the main temple in lovely orange color and typical Konkan style.Inside you can see a two-armed Murti of Ganapati.On the walls, I saw few ancient sculptures depicting the scenes from Ramayana.

A lane next to the temple connects to the Koti Tirtha and here you see another Tirtha called Gayatri Tirtha.

Indraeshwar Linga

This lies almost on the street located between the Mahaganapathi temple and the main temple’s side entrance.

Sagareshwar Temple

This is another small temple right outside the main temple that you cannot miss when you enter the main temple. Do not miss the beautiful Brahmin houses.

The area around Mahabaleshwar temple has lovely colorful houses with paintings on their walls. Do stop by to look and admire them.

Temples on Car Street

Currently, Car Street is the main road in the town.

Ahilya Bai Holkar Temple

As you walk behind the main temple in Car street, you can see big and small temples all around. Among these, I found this simplest temple where there is linga installed. Next to it is the statue of Ahilya Bai Holder of Malwa holding a Linga in her hand.

Surya Narayana Temple

A small temple dedicated to Sun.

Venkataramana Temple

This is a fairly large temple with a unique Shikhara in the form of a Lotus flower. Its pillars of its mandapa have stories of Vishnu carved on it.

There are two lanes that connect the main temple area to Koti Tirtha. The first one has Naga Tirtha and the other lad lovely large houses with temples in them. If you walk here in the mornings, you will hear the chants and bells as the priests do the morning Puja.

Naga Tirtha

This is located on Naga Veethi, the main road connecting the Mahabaleshwar Temple with Koti Tirtha. It is a narrow lane full of Brahmin houses. A temple here is full of Naga images – lakhs of them. You can see them under an old tree, inside the temple, on the inner as well as outer walls of the temple. The linga inside is also adorned with Naga sculptures. Wherever you see, you see a Naga.

It is believed that thousands of snakes that were burnt in the Yagna of Janamajeyan, the descendant of Pandavas, came here seeking salvation.

Durga Tirtha, Tamra Kunda and Naga Tirtha at Gokarna

Durga Tirtha

Close to Naga Tirtha is another small but ancient Tirtha or water tank called Durga Tirtha. There is a small temple next to it. It is a part of private property, so you need to take permission to visit it.

Koti Tirtha – Holy Places to visit in Gokarna

It is said that the Shatshrugi mountains have 200,000 Tirthas or water bodies where the sages used to meditate. 100,000 of them merged with the sea and the rest merged to form the Koti Tirtha. Koti means a hundred thousand. It is a large lake surrounded by houses and temples. This is where the last rights and Pind Dana are performed.

Another interpretation says that prayers here give you Koti-fold or huge returns.

In the middle of this tank is a Shivalinga known as Koteshwar. As you walk around it you can see Patta Vinayak temple, Vishveshwar Vithala Temple, Veer Maruti Temple, Gopal Krishna Temple, Shankar Narayana, or Harihar temple, Kali Temple, and Bhairava Temple.

Patta Vinayak temple denotes the coronation of Ganesha after he helped the devatas reclaim Atmalinga from Ravana.

Kali Temple or Kalihruda

This is an ancient Devi temple located right at the entrance of Gokarna. You can not miss it as you enter the town.

It is believed that the Devi after Killing the asuras Shumbha, Nishumbha, Raktabeeja, Chand, and Munda came to Gokarna and washed her weapons here in the water. She then mediated here as Bhadrakali.

Bhadrakali temple, Gokarn Math, and Patta Vinayak temple

The temple has an entrance from the main road, which is actually the back of the temple. You go around and enter the south-facing temple. There is a powerful Murti of Bhadrakali. Fridays are special at this temple.

There are smaller Devi temples close to this temple.

Kalkaleshwar Temple

Kalkaleshwar temple is located on top of another small rocky hill. You have to climb a flight of stairs to reach this small little temple with bright painted walls. It houses a Shivalinga inside it.

It is believed that when Ravana could not extract the Atmalinga from Gokarna, all the gods above laughed and this linga commemorates this. Kalkal means laughter.

Ram Tirtha

This is a lovely temple atop the hill that overlooks the sea on all three sides. A natural source of water here gets the water to the temple tank called Ram Kund. There is a stunning Ram Darbar inside the temple. As you take the parikrama, you see the meditative effect that place must have had before all the concrete constructions came up.

It is believed that Sri Ram did penance here after returning from Lanka, to get rid of the dosha of Brahmin Hatya or killing a Brahmin. Only then he returned to Ayodhya.

Go Garbha and Kamandalu Tirtha

Not too far from the main temple, you can find a natural cave that has a small temple inside it. Temple is usually close, but you can see the places inside these laterite ridges where the ancient sages probably meditated. Unless you stand in front of the mouth of the cave, you can not imagine that you might be walking over a huge cave.

There is a hole in this cave that brings sunlight right on the temple as I saw at Borra Caves in Araku Valley.

It is said that the cave is in the shape of the womb of a cow, hence called Go Garbha. This is where the mother earth meditated after all the Kshatriyas were vanquished from the earth by Parashuram. In absence of a ruler, everything on earth became disorderly.

Kamandalu Tirtha is a small circular opening where it is believed that Brahma Ji, had kept his Kamandalu or waterpot. It is amazing to see a small water body that I was told always has water in it from an underground source, amidst absolutely barren rocky laterite surface.

Jatayu Tirtha

This is a small cave close to the sea that is reached by trekking down the steep face of a cliff. There are steps in stone, but you still need agility to visit. The view from the cliff is simply beautiful.

Labyrinth

Close to Jatayu Tirtha cliff is a labyrinth which no one knows when it came up.

Rudra Pada

This is a bit away from the main town, close to the Gangavalli river. You have to go through the fields to reach it but any local auto driver would take you here. It is said that in Gaya, the feet of Vishnu is worshipped as Vishnupad. In Gokarna, Shiva's feet are worshipped as Rudra Pada. It is a small temple with a Shivalinga that has a pair of feet engraved on it.

Pind Dana or the post-life rituals for the departed are performed here.

YouTube Videos:

Sri Mahaganapathy temple, Gokarna: https://youtu.be/rvzeLEX2VR0

Gokarna Mahabaleshwara kshetram: https://youtu.be/AiXCeGciFhw

Mahaganapathi, Gokarna: https://youtu.be/38RUBHkaFnM

Mahabaleshwara Temple, Gokarna:

https://www.facebook.com/TempleConnect/videos/218120786313652/

Yaama Pooja in Gokarna Sri Mahabaleshwara temple: https://youtu.be/WPJHfS_-Vlw

Mahabaleshwara Temple, Gokarna:

https://www.facebook.com/TempleConnect/videos/170701464827157/

Ganapati Aarti:Sukh Karta Dukh harta: https://youtu.be/x3eVLuHDdfM

Challakere brothers: https://youtu.be/m2dPpGzywnQ

Ganesha Atharvasheersham- Shankar Mahadevan: https://youtu.be/DAXzF3O2h5Y

Ganesha Ashtottara shata naamavali: https://youtu.be/C1qleiqaS_s

Ganesha Ashtottara shata naamavali: https://youtu.be/5oNlYsNifxg

Ganesha sahasranamavali: https://youtu.be/pcHYEeUtlGo

Ganesha sahasranama stotram: https://youtu.be/tZCkf8WHwNg

Appendix

Ganesh stotras etc:

Ref: vignanam.org

Video:

Ganesh atharvasheersham by Challikere brothers:

'https://youtu.be/m2dPpGzywnQ

Ganesh atharvasheersham by Shankar Mahadevan:

https://youtu.be/DAXzF3O2h5Y

Video:
Ganesha Pancharatnam by M S Subbulakshmi:
https://youtu.be/KbXZUWW6pzA

Ganesha Pancharatnam by Bombay sisters:

https://youtu.be/yUDMlTmv6lc

Video:

Vstapi Ganesham bhajeham:

M S Subbulakshmi:

https://youtu.be/pMFHfvLiBSc

K J Yesudas:

https://youtu.be/BSq0islk3XY

Ghantasala:

https://youtu.be/KVhS4hRncxw

Ganesh Bhujangam:

Video chanting of the Ganesha bhujangam:

Uma Mohan:

https://youtu.be/5YaGMu0DcgE

Spiritual mantra:

https://youtu.be/odxQJWtcsBc

Various artists:

https://youtu.be/oS8rqA3tRvg

Raghav Reddy videos:

https://youtu.be/yYRs8KfHDdA

Prahlad Dixit:

https://youtu.be/QP-WhpJ4s9o

Link to download Vatapi Ganapathim bhaje –audio---by Ghantasala:

https://app.box.com/s/99q13ytmqf72u1pj0wxt2xk137slm2ox

Ganesha Mangalashtakam:

Bangalore sisters:

https://youtu.be/sHcfUxADr6k

Kamala Ramani:

https://youtu.be/3ZYWpsz_tVQ

S P Balasubramanyam et al:

https://youtu.be/FNrWeNF5bW4

Ganesha mahimna stotram:

Devotional series:

https://youtu.be/_Ay5cOT0gqU

Dr. Kuldeep Kumar Shukla:

https://youtu.be/BAMAswu2PBs

Spiritual mantra:

https://youtu.be/TE28SwjWmSI

Ganesha Ashtottara shata namavali:

Video chanting of this namavali: Geethanjali music:

https://youtu.be/sz28C8ogvvk

Ganesh Chaturthi special bhajans in Prasanthinilayam:

https://youtu.be/_wG8krt6ZUc

Ganesh special devotional songs---Puttaparthi: https://youtu.be/0ukI-D4lG6U

Ganesh Ashtakam by Sai students: https://youtu.be/f8D8-VSHV4o

Significance of Ganapati---discourse by Sri Sathya Sai Baba: https://youtu.be/bCa1YEA47L8

Madhur Mahaganapathi-video by BhatnBhat: https://youtu.be/F2C_DBdQo6M

Madhur Mahaganapathi – video: https://youtu.be/C-vQp7JyoL8

Sharavu Mahaganapathi – Utsava : https://youtu.be/7u8Afjx4dzg

Anegudde Vinayaka temple – video: https://youtu.be/gD64xMfkYkc

Hattiangadi Siddhivinayaka temple: https://youtu.be/J_SGUILiIAw

Idagunji Siddhivinayaka: https://youtu.be/6IGs-nzPikU

Idagunji Mahapooja: https://youtu.be/CGrnhLJSun8

Gokarna kshetra chintana: https://youtu.be/ABhQ6A9WEMk

Sri Mahaganapathi, Gokarna: https://youtu.be/rvzeLEX2VR0

Good sites:

A very good site for stotras, ashtottara etc on various Gods (you can choose the language too):

https://vignanam.org

To bring together and disseminate the Vedic and ethnic features allied with Kerala:

http://vaikhari.org/

Another very good site one can refer for Vedas, samhitas, aranyakas, upanishds etc etc:

www.vedicheritage.gov.in

Vedic Mantra collection .. Mantra sangrah:

https://www.drikpanchang.com/vedic-mantra/mantra-collection.html

Link to Sanskrit mantras, prayers etc:

https://www.hinduwebsite.com/mantraslinks.asp

Mantras, shlokas, stotras for Hindu Gods, Goddeses:

https://www.templepurohit.com/mantras-slokas-stotras/

For Stotras:

https://stotranidhi.com

Box link to download ebook..Daily prayers.pdf (in Sanskrit+English):

https://app.box.com/s/0gz5k856mzne79jc255ycngjg9ye7ttb

Box link to download ebook..Devata stotras.pdf (in Kannada):

https://app.box.com/s/7rh6het5atjnd18bg33cjs1vbjwdh6y4

Link to download Lalitha Sahasranamam:

https://vignanam.org/samskritam/sree-lalita-sahasra-nama-stotram.html

Link to download Durga saptashati:

https://vignanam.org/samskritam.htm#&panel1-1

Box link to download ebook..Devata stotras.pdf (in Kannada):

https://app.box.com/s/7rh6het5atjnd18bg33cjs1vbjwdh6y4

Box link to download ebook..Rama katha rasavahini –part-1 by Sri Sathya Sai Baba:

https://app.box.com/s/789eqte8p9o0c1zm50mdxcn44i1q7cb2

Box link to download ebook..Rama katha rasavahini –part-2 by Sri Sathya Sai Baba: https://app.box.com/s/yvuv38j9pcbvzzc23zpy9xht49bdjxzv

Box Link to download ebook ShreeRam.pdf ...Ramayana in pictures

https://app.box.com/s/o7kgml3ig6ko5wea5h245qawion0j9y7

Box Link to download ebook RamNavami messages (Kannada).pptx

https://app.box.com/s/3d7can9x1jfrch7cdforha6qfgljqy5g

Download Ramcharita manas (Tulasidas) by Gita Press:

https://archive.org/details/GitaPress790

Download Valmiki Ramayanam (English) from TTD, Thirupathy:

https://ebooks.tirumala.org/read?id=20&title=Valmiki%20Ramayanam

When Lord Ram and Hanuman gave darshan to Tulasidas: Talk by Sri Sathya Sai Baba:
https://www.facebook.com/SathyaSaiWithStudents/videos/812029159749759/?app=fbl

gokarna.org